The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,878 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For	Sailing.
L	ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	Aden, Suez, Port Said, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, London, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles	31st Dec.
M	KHAMARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards		7th Jan.
L	HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener		14th ,,
—	NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson		21st ,,
L	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nankivell		28th ,,
M	ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady		4th Feb.
L	VERONA	3115	700	E. Briscoe		11th ,,
—	SIAM	3011	500	M. de Horne		18th ,,
L	MALWA	2909	500	G. W. Atkinson		25th ,,
M	KAISAR-I-HIND	3023	700	E. G. Stead		4th Mar.
L	PALAMCOTTA	3336	650	T. Alderton		11th ,,
—	ASSAM	3036	500	J. A. Hassall		18th ,,
L	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton		25th ,,
M	TASMANIA	4153	800	C. G. Purton		1st April
L	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart		8th ,,
—	NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson		15th ,,
L	CORROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves		22nd ,,
M	SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nankivell		29th ,,
L	PESHAWAR	3830	600	L. H. Moulle		6th May.
—	SIAM	3011	500	M. de Horne		13th ,,
L	BENGAL	4702	900	W. B. Andrews		20th ,,
M	OATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	TUESDAY.	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Straits; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the direct, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,
COROMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3830	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,

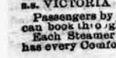
Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 500, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
R. MARTINO	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE ...	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail from Bombay
TITANIA	BROS. Ragusa	1200	600	3rd Jan, 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2500	450	30th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb,
BERENICE	C. Hechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemesitch	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600 600	2nd Jan. 1886.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1886.
s.s. PERSIA	3,514	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	28th Dec.
s.s. ARABIA	3,514	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. E. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	490	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,514	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. E. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	28th ,,

Passengers by s. s. Roumania sailing on the 8th instant can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 13, 1886.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Merka" will sail as above on 30th December. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE.—No. 3854.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by Contract at Bombay of TONNAGE and LABOUR for LANDING, SHIPPING and TRANSPORTING COAL, COKE and STORES for one year from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888, or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1888-89, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, through registered post, up to noon of MONDAY the 17th January 1887, after which hour no Tender will be received.

2. It is open to Tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement, or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any information in connection with the Contract, can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Tonnage and Labour."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. C. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th December 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Jan. on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.
S. S. KERBELA, 1978 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 ,, ,, 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA, 3250 ,, ,, 17th ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	,, ...
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN ALTER-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	,, 44 0	,, 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Jesuitenhimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.		
Braunebergert	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Hermestener-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer	,, 23 0	,, ...
Deidesheimer-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharlachberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinwein Berger	,, 21 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, ...
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 15 0	,, ...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	,, ...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	,, ...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	,, ...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0	,, ...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ...
Lee Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, ...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, ...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafite	,, 23 0	,, ...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	,, ...
From MUNZER & SPANN.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	,, ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, ...
Chateau Laruse	,, 23 0	,, ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barruyre	,, 16 0	,, ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	,, ...
Chateau Kaiser	,, 16 0	,, ...
From BRANDENBURG PER S. S. BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Seal	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Lanse	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroe and Co. * * *	Rs. 18 0	,, ...
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 24 0	,, ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne Munzer Red Seal	,, 26 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 26 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0	,, ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 34 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy * * *	,, 56 0	,, ...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	,, ...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky * * *	Rs. 24 0	,, ...
,,	,, 22 0	,, ...
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	,, 20 0	,, ...
Cairndhu Blend	,, 16 0	,, ...

BEER.	Per dos. qts.	Per dos. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 5 8	,, ...
Maisner Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 4	,, ...

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque ,a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	,, ...
Finest Kummel	,, 20 0	,, ...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	,, ...
Finest do	,, 20 0	,, ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 9 to 25 lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Peas	,, ...	,, 0 12
,,	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 0
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 4
Cerodaiwurst	,, ...	,, 1 4
Leberwurst	,, ...	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
55 CORNHILL, LONDON;
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN AND Co.

JUST ARRIVED per s. s. "Loodiana" one canoe-shaped new English LANDAU, with patent head painted snuff colour, with lining to match.

One canoe-shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps, and enamelled leather awning to the head.—Both built to our order by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new circular fronted English BROUGHAM.

An English built BAROUCHE by Kinross.

And a set of English made new four in hand harness and also a few single and double sets of harness, carriage lamps, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT PAROCHIAL CONCERT

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL,
MAZAGON.

THURSDAY, 30 DEC. 9, p.m.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz.,	Rs. 27 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	,, 31 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart" Labelled" Brandy	,, 35 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	,, 60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

In Canvas weighing 9 to 15 lbs. in First Class Condition.

Price 15 as. per lb.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST WHITE
WITNEY BLANKETS.

6 feet long by 4 feet 6 inches wide.
A very Soft useful Blanket, suitable for a Single Bed or Cot, Rs. 11 per pair.
9 feet long by 7 feet wide.
Extra heavy, rough quality, Rs. 18 per pair.
Best Superfine quality, Rs. 30 per pair.

INFANT'S CRIB BLANKETS.

48 inches long by 39 inches wide.
Best Superfine quality, Very Soft and Light. Rs. 6 each.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE: ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,

for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

1886 PRESENTS 1887
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND THE
NEW YEAR
IN
GREAT VARIETY
AT
ALL PRICES.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

"THE GLEN,"
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

MORGAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank, will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th instant, to MONDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive; and from FRIDAY the 31st instant, to MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th December 1886.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGESE RAILWAY AND PORT OF MORMUGOA

IT is INTENDED to OPEN this Line and Port for traffic on or before the 15th of January next. Arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company whereby all description of Goods can be booked direct to or from British India Steam Navigation Company's Godown in Bombay from or to any station on the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways.

For further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay. The Traffic Manager Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The Traffic Manager, West of Portuguese Railway, Mormugoa.

Mormugoa, 1st December 1886.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GLENLIVET.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskies in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price, Rs. 22-8 per doz.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100 ..... Rs. 3-8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,, ... ,, 3-4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,, ... ,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

READY MADE CLOTHES
FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

IF you want a really good Fit do not fail to come to

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PASSENGERS EX. S. S. NIZAM

WILL find every Requirement for Bungalow or Table Use at the Fort Establishment of

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL, and FANCY COSTUMES for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, etc. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NIGGER TROUPES.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BANJOS.
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 75.
Send for detailed list, post free.

	Rs. a.
PICCOLOS.	
Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver Keys and Slidehead, in D or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany Box	20 0
Ebony ditto ditto, in D, in Paper Box	10 0
FLAGEOLETS.	
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute Head, six German-silver Keys and German-silver Pips, in Plush-lined Mahogany Lock Box	25 0
do. 2nd quality	20 0
NIGGER WIGS.	
Each Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 6, and	7 0
NIGGER BONES.	
Per set	2 9
Ditto Ebony	3 8
A substitute for Bones, No Distinct	0 8
TAMBOURINES.	
WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.	
14 inches in diameter	12 0
12 ,,	9 0
11 ,,	6 0
9 ,, with Tacked Head	3 0
,, Electroplated Metal Hoop	10 0
CASTANETS.	
Ebony, per set	2 8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.	
Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, and	12 0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.	
At Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, and	22 0
MODELS OF VIOLINS.	
Stradaurius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25 to	120 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in lined Blackwood Case, complete.	
Three-quarter sized Violins, complete with Bows and Cases, at Rs. 25 and	35 0
Violin Strings, per set	1 8
Cheap Violins and Bows, not in Cases, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and	45 0
Violin Bows, each Rs. 2-8 to	16 0
Set of Zolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0
Violin Cases, Rs. 8 to	20 0
BRASS WHISTLES.	
A large Assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1, 1-4, and	1 8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.	
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, and	3 8

CORNETS.

	Rs. a.
Best quality, by Boosey & Co., London, in Case complete, Rs. 85 and	100 0
First-rate French Instruments, Rs. 35, 50 and	65 0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS	
English Treble Solo Concertina, Double-action, with 48 Keys, full Compass, G to C, three Octaves :—	
No. 1. Mahogany Instrument, in Black Case (cheap but well made)	50 0
No. 2. Mahogany Instrument, Mahogany Box	65 0
No. 3. Best finished Rose-wood Instrument, the Keys bushed (i.e., surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	95 0
No. 4. Best finished Rosewood Instrument. Keys bushed metal studs ; mounted with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rose-wood Box; an excellent Instrument	120 0
No. 5. Walnut Instrument with Steel Vibrators, Brass Corners—In Walnut Case	200 0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.	
Mahogany Concertina, 20 Keys, in Blackwood Lock Box	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 23 Keys, Extra Finish, in Mahogany Lock Box	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 23 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	40 0
Rose-wood Concertina, 23 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 Keys, in Mahogany Lock Box	45 0
FLUTES.	
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German-silver Keys and German-silver Pips, in Lined Mahogany Lock Cases, Pratten's Perfected Model by Boosey and Co.,—(not by Boosey) with Silver Lip Plate	100 0
Do. do. do. do. without Lip Plate	75 0
Do. do. do. do.	64 0
Do. do. Foreign Make, in Box	54 0
Do. do. do. do.	25 0
Cheaper Flutes, without Case, each Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and	25 0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS OR FLUTINAS.	
A new stock just received each at Rs. 21, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

N.B.—SEND FOR OUR NEW DETAILED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.
LIST OF SONGS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOVELTY.

CANTON WARE.

(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers	Rs. 55
Butter Stand	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL RESID

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ROUMANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned declines all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 27, 1886.

FOR SALE!

THE OLD NINE-ELMS

PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 560lbs. square inch.

Crushing Strength about 1,815 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co., Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES, PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC, FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS, As laid by us in Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country. Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co., Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency. 32, Meadows-street, Fort; Depot, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT BELGAUM.

ORIGINAL SUIT No. 373 of 1881.

DARKHAST No. 670 OF 1886.

SATAPA REVAPA, Sintrey of Kurli Taluka, Chikodi.....Plaintiff

vs.

SHIDAJIRAO MURRARAO DESAI *Alias* APPASAHEB, deceased, by his wife LUNUMBAI, KOM SHIDAJIRAO DESAI, minor, by her guardian BAPUJIRAO SHIDAJIRAO JADHAO of RAYABAG, and deceased's m ther RADHABAI, deceased, by her heir SUGHUNATRAO, minor, by his guardian RAMRAO GOVIND SOLAPURKAR of Nipani Taluka, Chikodi, and the other guardian MADHAVRAO SOLAPURKAR of Selkood Taluka, Chikodi ....Defendants.

Claim Rupees 1,36,356-7.

In execution of a decree of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, at Belgaum, in the above cause, dated the 26th day of October, 1883, in virtue whereof a sum of Rs. 1,17,060-12-9, was adjudged to be payable by the said Defendants unto the said Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given that from 25th day of February 1887 at 10 a.m. o'clock the Nazir of this Court (or other person a pointed) will at Belgaum sell by auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in articles of movable property hereunder specified.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Lot No. 1. Number and description of articles. Where now placed. When to be viewed.

A ring of gold for the wrist set in with gems containing 19 links, weight of the same with diamonds, 41½ tolas.
1 A Necklace of 51 emeralds, containing three strings, weight 9 5-16 tol as.
1 A small Necklace, containing 60 cubes of diamonds and pearls, weight including wax, gold, and silk, 8 9-32 tolas.
2 Two pairs of Ear Ornaments for the Goddess Ambabai containing pearls, rubies, diamonds and emeralds; weight 8¼ tolas.
1 A Necklace for Ambabai, of diamonds, emeralds, pearls, rubies, weight with silk and gold, 11 1-64 tolas.
3 Three golden Neck Ornaments, containing medals set in diamonds, their respective weight being as follows :—
(a.) Weight 2 7-12 tolas.
(b.) do. 1 5-12 tolas.
(c.) do. 2 3-24 tolas.
1 A RING of gold with diamonds and rubies set in, for the wrist containing 18 links, weight 35½ tolas.
1 A Necklace of pearls having two strings with 129 pearls, 4 emeralds, a pendant and a medal of 9 diamonds, weight 5 7-8 tolas.
1 A Finger Ring with diamonds set in, weight 1 1-16 tolas.
1 A Finger Ring set in with diamonds cut in facets weight 6 1-96 tolas.
1 A golden Finger Ring set in with diamonds, weight 1 1-48 tolas.
1 An Aigrette of gems, containing 27 diamonds 4 rubies 1 emerald, weight 7 1-4 tolas.
1 A Garland of 343 pearls having 3 strings, weight 11 1-3 tolas.
1 A Necklace of pearls having two strings and containing 119 pearls, 2 emeralds and 11 gems cut [illegible] weighing &c., 9 16-16 tolas.
2 large pea ls and [illegible] tolas.
An Ornament for the wrist with a lotus of gold, containing 29 diamonds and 4 rubies, weight 5 tolas.

Intimation is given that, in setting forth as above the several lots proposed to be sold, the Court does warrant the correctness of the descriptions severally given of the same; and that with respect to the descriptions given or the interest supposed to be held in the same by the said Judgment-debtor or any person, the Court does not warrant the title of the said judgment-debtor or any other above-mentioned claimant to any such lot or any interest therein or charge or claim thereon.

The above-mentioned (judgment-creditor) has not permission to bid at the sale under section 291 of the Code of Civil Proceedure.

The price of each lot of movable property will be payable at the time of the sale or as soon after it as the Court will direct, but no bid should be accepted unless and until 20 per cent. of the bid is paid forthwith. The court reserves to itself the rights of accepting the bid of the highest bidder or cancelling the sale which sale on such payment will become absolute.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid by way deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest in rein or in the proceeds thereof the prior purchaser. The deficiency of price by reason of a purchaser's default and all expenses attending the resale will be recoverable from the defaulter under section 293 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 21st day of December 1886.

Subordinate Judge of Belgaum. JAYASATYA BODHRAO TRIMALRAO, First Class Subordinate Judge.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
☞ Price List sent Post free on application.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION POCKET POETS, &c.

	Rs. a.
Shakespeare's Works, 12 vols, cloth, gilt edges, in box	12 0
Do. do. Morocco, gilt edges, in box	18 0
Poets in Red Morocco, gilt edges, 2 vols. complete	2 12
BURNS, BYRON, HOOD, LONGFELLOW, SHERIDAN & GOLDSMITH, MILTON, SCOTT, WORDSWORTH.	
Macaulay's Lays, etc., Morocco, gilt edges	1 8
Bret Hartes Poems do.	1 8
Hood's Serious Poems do.	1 8
O. W. Holmes' Poems do.	1 8
Dickens' Christmas Carol do.	1 8
Thackeray's Paris Sketch Book, Morocco, gilt edges	1 8
Irving's Sketch Book, Morocco, gilt edges	1 8
Hood's Poems, cloth, gilt edges, 2 vols,...	1 12
Burns' Poems do. do. do.	1 12
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield	1 12

COOPER MADON, & Co., Ld. BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS NOS. ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS.

	Rs. a.
Cassel's Family Magazine Vol. 1886	5 10
Berton's Annual	0 10
Ward and Lock's Annual	0 6
Sunday Magazine 'Xmas No.	0 6
London Society's Annual	0 10
Judy's Annual	0 10
Good Words 'Xmas No.	0 6
Boys' Own Paper, 'Xmas No.	0 6
English illustra ed Magazine 'Xmas No.	0 10
Girls' Own Paper, 'Xmas No.	0 6
Harper's Magazine 'Xmas No.	0 10
Leisure Hour, Vol. 1886	4 8
Little Folks, Vol. 24	2 4
Family Herald, Vol. 57	3 0
Queen Almanac, 1887	0 10
Father Christmas (with Coloured Plate)	1 0
Fun Almanac	0 4
Routledge's Winter Annual (with Coloured Plate)	1 0
Arrowsmith Annual (Gutty River, by W. Collins)	0 10
Dowling's Annual (Skeleton Key)	0 10
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris 1887	0 8
Young Ladies' Journal and 'Xmas No.	1 8
Winter's Annual	0 10
Fenn's 'Xmas Annual	0 10
Bow Bells Almanac	0 6
Zadkiel's Almanac, 1887	0 8
Hood's Comic Annual	0 10
Nautical Almanac for 1887	2 0
Harper's Young People, Vol. 1886, with Waterbury Watch	12 8
Miss Braddon's 'Xmas Annual	0 10
Illustrated London Almanac, 1887	0 12
Every Boys' Annual	4 2
Weldon's Ladies' Journal 'Xmas No.	1 0
Sylvia's Journal 'Xmas No.	1 0
All the Year Round Almanac, 1887	0 6
Grant's 'Xmas No.	0 6
Kate Greenaway's Almanac, 1887	0 10

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MASQUERADE FANCY BALLS TO BE GIVEN AT THE HOTEL DE EUROPE.

NO. 44, PARELL ROAD, BYCULLA.

FIRST BALL will be given on the 29th of December 1886, and the SECOND BALL will be given on SATURDAY, the 1st of January 1887.

ADMISSION, Re. 1. Ladies free. European Band Dancing will commence at 5 p.m.

CEYLON CRICKET DINNER.

A DINNER to the CEYLON GUESTS will be given at the Apollo Bunder on THURSDAY EVENING next at 6 p.m., Members intending to dine should send in their names at once to the undersigned.

L. PENNY, Gymkhana, 27th Dec. 1886. Ag. Hon. Secretary Cricket.

NO. 3132 B. OF 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given for Public information that from 1st January 1887, the DHOBITALAO PUBLIC VACCINE STATION and the CENTRAL VACCINATION DEPOT will be REMOVED to No 59, Kalbadevi Road.

T. G. HEWLET, Deputy Surgeon General, Sanitary Commissioner. Bombay, 22 December 1886.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 262 OF 1885.

SHERBANOO, wife of GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Israel Street outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff

vs.

SONBAI, widow and executrix of the late FAZULBHOY HUBIBBHOY, deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder, second row, outside the Fort of Bombay, the said GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMED, also residing at the said Israel Street, FATMABAI, daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy, deceased, residing at No. 99, Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, JAINABAI, also daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy, deceased, residing at the Chinch Bunder, second row and a minor of the age of about 16 years by her guardian ad litem RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at the said Samuel Street, and the said RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Executor of the last will and Testament of DHUNBAI, deceased daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy, deceased, residing at the Chinch Bunder, second row .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Fazul Hubibhoy, deceased, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the Fourth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1886.

G. H. FARRAN, Assistant Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SHARP COMPOUNDER WANTED, FOR Laboratory work. Apply TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, Byculla.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

SWEETS! SWEETS!—All Comfits 3 lbs. for the Rupee. Toys, Dolls and Fancy Presents at Prices beyond Competition, Dozens of Xmas Trees supplied all over India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WALNUTS, Spanishnuts, Figs, Raisins, Crystallised Fruits, Scotch Mixtures, Chocolate, and all kinds of Sweets. BARTON & Co., Ld., opposite the Cathedral.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhounds. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to L. S. ASHBY, Esq. Po. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—Rarely offered in Bombay. Very rich oil painted Xmas and New Year Cards on stones, Delicious English and French Fruits and various other Presentation Articles.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have the capacity for every variety of work. They sew the lockstitch and never get out of order. They are the most durable and can be worked either by hand, treadle, or both. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SELLING OFF at less than half the prices beautiful CHRISTMAS CARDS in great variety at STEWART & Co., 3, Church Gate Street.

VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 4, opposite to the [illegible] Hospital, Hornby Road. Large airy rooms, good table, moderate charges.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Calcutta Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £391,918-19-10 Stg.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, strong and Good Time-keeper, silver, from Rs. 20 to 90, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co, 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FUCHU BROOCHES.—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and useful present can be secured of any value. MARCUS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE,—A Bay Arab, very stylish and showy, goes in double and single harness, 5 years, believed sound Rs. 300. Single Harness, quite new, Rs. 55. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 2" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Calcutta Foreign Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

THE SALE of the DHURRUMSEY MILLS takes place on Saturday the 15th day of January, 1887. See the advertisement in this Paper under the heading—"Sales by Auction." NANU and HORMASJEE.

FOR SALE,—A pair of handsome Bay Arabs, sound, 4 and 5 years, 15-2 and 15-2½, price Rs. 1,500. Mail Phaeton and brass mounted harness Rs. 500. The turn out Rs. 2,000. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN M. HOMES & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trousers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LAKHA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS at the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co. Five elegant, handsome presentation Machines, at Rs. 10 a month only; early inspection solicited, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

"TROUSERS STRETCHERS" Rs. 4-8each. Tennis Trousers Rs. 9 per pair. Terai Hats Rs. 8 each. Pumps 6-12 per pair. White Kid Gloves Rs. 1-12 per pair. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate St., Gentlemen's Outfitters and Tailors.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of Precious Stones Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, and Fine art work Jewellery, suitable for Xmas Presents.—BURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, and Railings, Wood and Tin Works, also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills Engineers, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants, and Iron Founders, 20, Apollo street, Fort, or Parell Works.

CAKES for the NEW YEAR—Our Register Books are now open. PEARSE and Co.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows :—

On account and at the risk of the consignors H. Clark and Co. of Ipswich, Boot Manufacturers.

2 Cases Gent's and Ladies' calf and patent leather lace and elastic boots and shoes.

1 case samples of assorted boots and shoes.

To suit the convenience of purchasers each lot will be sold separately without any reserve.

100 cases of Pilsener beer of best quality, a collection of toys of varieties.

1 case superior opera glasses.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, Dec. 28, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Upper Colaba, near the Church the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome strong grey horse, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, handsome oleographs, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major BURNET. The same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated cruet stand, ice pitcher, dish covers, oval and round waiters, spoons and forks, breakfast cruet, butter and jam pots, table candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery, tea trays, handsome blackwood and teakwood carved and plain French-polished furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables, sideboard, round teapoys, whatnot, dumbwaiter, conversation couches, drawing room, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, round table with marble top, chiffoniers, ornament and hat stand, drawing room, easy, low, priedue, folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, single and double screens, iron bedstead, single cot, English washhand stands, clothes press, wardrobe, ottoman, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, reclining sofa, handsome China and Majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging duplex kerosine oil lamps, handsome oleographs, Brussels carpet, bath and dispense room furniture, water filter, etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman.

The handsome second-hand circular glass-fronted light miniature brougham with lamps.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong-built dogcart.
1 handsome strong grey horse.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 28, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 471 of 1886.

Goculdas Madhowjee of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office, at No. 5, Dhurch-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Nathu, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Mody Khana, within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water, tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, Fort, the Registered Office of the said Company, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, now next ensuing, at three o'clock in the afternoon subject to such conditions of sale, as will shortly be settled by the Court.

The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700, to the trustees of the Estate of Ardesir Hormusjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards, and are situate near the Railway station, at Coorla, in the district of Tanna.

The Mills which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills, contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.

Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, solicitors, of No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 28, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF REWARI BARLEY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Musjid Bunder, in the Shop of Thacker Hansraj Moorarjee and Khimjee Vishram, by order of Marwaree Fakirchan Ramjeedass and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Keseowjee Toolsidass and Co—

1351—Bags rewari barley.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Babula Tank Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehn, a handsome mahogany Thurston's miniature billiard table, with balls, cues, &c., handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Persian carpets, Madras pattern fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, reclining sofa, handsome China and Majolica flower vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging duplex kerosine oil lamps, handsome oleographs, Brussels carpet, bath and dispense room furniture, water filter, etc., etc.

The property of another gentleman.

The handsome second-hand circular glass-fronted light miniature brougham with lamps.

A trotting bay Arab horse with harness, a roomy fast stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of B. B. CONRY, Esq. The same comprises rich blue cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard with mirror, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular table, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, ornament stands, whatnots, with mirror, teapoys with marble top, canterbury, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehn, a large size harmonium, a handsome mahogany miniature state billiard table with balls, cues, &c. handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments first-rate oleographs, rich Persian carpets, Madras pattern fourpost bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, almyra with plateglass door, dispense articles, a large size kerosine cooking stove &c., &c

AT 2 P. M.

1 Handsome strong-built Victoria.
1 do. do. fast trotting bay Arab horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 13, Depot Lane, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs, gentleman and lady's saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major C. S. CLOSE. The same comprises very rich plain glassware, very handsome superior porcelain, transparent, dinner dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as cruet-stand, ice pitcher, tea set by Mappen and Webb, spoons and forks, liquor stand, one oakwood case containing best plated spoons and forks and cutlery for 12 persons, cutlery, &c. handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished inlaid household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, handsome circular, oval, and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, settee couches, chiffoneers, very rich Persian carpets, real porcelain table ornaments, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, iron four post bedsteads, dressing and wash-band tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, almyra with plate glass doors, mahogany chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 31st Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of H. J CHOPE, Esq.

The same comprises star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and egg stands, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, salver, breakfast companion, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood, blackwood and mahogany household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, oval and writing tables, easy, folding, rocking and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, corner cabinets, teapoys, rich Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, fancy China and Japanese flower vases, handsome door curtains, oil paintings and oleographs, iron fourpost bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe with mirror, dispense articles, a collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WROUGHT IRON TANKS.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, junction of Fort Street and Frere Road, at Mody Bay, by order of the Machine Exchange Company on account and risk of the concerned 11 wrought Iron Tanks, 4 by 4 by 4.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

A large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. &c.

1 sextant with spare glasses.
1 false horizon with mercury bottle.
1 prismatic compass with stand.
1 round measuring wheel.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1. strong nearly new glass-fronted office shigram the property of Dr. Thomas Blaney.
1. new American light carriage, by Henry Moore of New York.
1. handsome strong Bay Arab horse, 14-2, 6 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bodger Warburton and Co (in Liquidation) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY the 3rd January at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 5 Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Office the household furniture of the above Company, consisting of writing tables, office cupboards, wardrobes, dinning, dressing and washhand tables, bedsteads, a large size German fireproof safe on stand, spirit Jars of 1, 2 and 4 gallons and remainder of wines and other sundry articles

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Dec. 28, 1886.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

1886. CHRISTMAS. 1886.

BOLTON AND Co. have now on hand THOUSANDS of PRESENTATION ARTICLES to select from for the coming festive season.

BOLTON & COMPANY. ESPLANADE ROAD.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

KALBADEVIE ROAD,

(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... „ 550

THE "UPRIGHTGRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.

**THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... „ 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... „ 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... „ 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made... ... ... „ 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... „ 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED.

HAVE much pleasure to inform the public that they have just unpacked the following :—

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

Animals. Albums. Aluminum Pencils. Brushes. Bells. Balls. Cricket Sets. Cabinet Goods. Cord Cases. Corks. Charms. Cash and Jewel Cabinet. Cigarette Cases. Chinese Fancy Lanterns.

Cigar Holders. Cash Boxes. Combs. Comb Cleaners. Dolls. Dressing Cases. Desks. Fans. Frames. Flasks. Glove Boxes. Hand Bags, Leather. Hand Bags, Plush. Hand Mirrors.

Home Shampooer. Handkerchief Boxes. Inkstands. Jewel Case. Lamps. Mouster Scrap Albums. Musical Tops. Purses. Perfumery. Powder Boxes. Photo Frames. Quill Toothpicks. Skipping Ropes.

Stationery Cases. Do. of every description. Scrap Albums. Soap Boxes. Soap, Honey. Tea Caddies. Tooth Brushes. Work Boxes. Wicker Work Baskets. Whistles, Silver. Walking Sticks.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CONFECTIONERY &c., &c.,

BARTON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Church Gate Street, opposite the Chathedral.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO., BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,

FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF

RICHLY JEWELLED RINGS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket Match.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ceylon, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Amana (s), from Cardiff; Queen of England (ship), Bangkong; and Nurjehan (s), Rangoon. On the 26th:—Roumania (s), from Liverpool; Titania (s), Hongkong; Poseidon (s), Trieste; and Maulkin Tower (s), Moulmein. Yesterday:—Sulna (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th:—Darwin (s), for Leghorn. Yesterday:—Aston Hall (s), for Karachi.

POLO.—Owing to the cricket match against Ceylon, there will be no game this afternoon.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. St. Oswald left the dock last Friday, and the s.s. Darwin and Clan Mackenzie on Saturday. The s.s. Roumania entered on Sunday, and the s.s. Accoma yesterday.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mohunlall Sadalsey, a broker, residing in Kalbadevie Road, reported to the police that he dropped three currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, somewhere between Mandvie and Bholeshwar on the 25th instant.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Worlee, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, aged 9 years, named Bhickia Gungajee. Deceased on Sunday evening, while picking up firewood which was lying behind his hut, was bitten by a cobra on his right hand, and died from its effects about an hour after the occurrence. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

TORTURING A WIFE.—On Saturday morning last, the police obtained information that a woman named Bhagoo, was lying seriously ill at her house in Northbrook Street, through the effects of severe brands inflicted on her person by her husband named Sowram Gunnoo. She was thereupon removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where her deposition was taken by Mr. Ryan, the Third Presidency Magistrate, the same morning, and her husband was arrested. He admits that he had branded his wife with a heated iron ladle in consequence of her infidelity. Sowram Gunnoo was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Bhagoo woman by means of a heated ladle. As the woman is still lying in a precarious state, the case was postponed for hearing to the 10th proximo and the prisoner remanded to jail.

NATIVE PRESS.

RACIAL JEALOUSY IN INDIA.

FOR the resolution of the Natinal Mahomedan Association of Calcutta to take no part in the proceedings of the second National Congress, the *Mahratta* thinks Anglo-Indian writers are mainly to blame but not solely:—The Mahomedans of Calcutta ought to have seen that it was their interest to join the National Congress. They have, indeed, tried, in their letter to the Congress, to show that in declining to take part in the proceedings of the Congress they were not influenced by anything like race-jealousy. But we do not think that this would prevent any one from going a little deeper into the motives of the Association. For it is impossible to see otherwise how an association that professes to deal with political questions should fail to see that it is not a mere confidence in Government that will secure us a full measure of liberal treatment at their hands. Even English statesmen have now begun to perceive that there is some truth in the charges, as remarked recently by Prof. Wordsworth, that "dispite its profession and perhaps its wishes, the Government of India is often the organ of class interests and helpless to resist the pressure that surrounds it." It is, therefore, strange to find a political association playing into the hands of the very class interests it is to throw every discredit upon any movement calculated to force Government to take a more liberal view of the present state of things, and we earnestly request our Mahomedan friends in Calcutta to reconsider the position they have taken. We have already expressed our satisfaction at finding that the Mahomedans on this side of India, at least, do not take the same view of the Congress as their Calcutta friends, and the refusal of one association to join the Congress would not much lessen its representative character. But for the matter of that, it is desirable that there should be no division, even so slight as the one caused by the attitude of the Calcutta Association. There is no reason why the Mahomedans should be jealous of the Hindus in any way. They have undoubtedly suffered more than the Hindus by the introduction of the British rule. But they cannot blame the Hindus for it. Already a lion's share of the patronage in the hands of Government is taken by the English beaurecracy, and if of the lower appointments that remain the Hindus have obtained the best it was not owing to any favour shewn to them, but rather to the backwardness of the Mahomedans themselves to avail of the opportunities afforded by adapting themselves to the changed circumstances of the country. The Hindus bear no ill-will or jealousy to the Madomedans. On the contrary, they will be glad to see them educated to their standard and to receive their co-operation in their attempts to over-throw the monopoly now enjoyed by the Angio-Indians. The Parsees, the Eurasians, and other races have come to see that they can not gain this end by siding with and supporting the Anglo-Indians or by pleasing them. We all stand on common platform and our rights can be secured to us only by making a common cause against the foreign monopoly. We should, therefore, warn the Calcutta Mahomedans against being flattered into a belief that they have acted wisely in holding aloof from the agitation that is being carried on, not to force but to strengthen the hands of Government that have found themselves powerless against an influential and an interested class; and request them to correct the error before it is too late. If they have to rise it is by making a common cause with the Hindus and not by being in opposition to them.

THE KONKAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

THE *Mahratta* remarks:—The recent accident to Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s coasting steamer brings the question of the whole passenger trade on the Konkan coast to the front. The Company may be said to have nearly obtained a monopoly of the passenger trade which may be said to be entirely of their creation. But while we commend the enterprize we regret to observe that the convenience, wants, and from the recent accident we may even say the safety of the passengers is not duly attended to. Overcrowding of the passengers is a constant complaint and the Company had been found guilty of the same by our Courts. We also hear of the ferries not being anchored at the harbours while the last accident has clearly shown how lightly the captains do their duty. Under these circumstances we think it is time for the executive to interfere and see that proper provision for the convenience of passengers is made and carried out by the Company, who, as public cariers, are responsible to Government for good management.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH, ON THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE attitude which Professor Wordsworth, of the Bombay Educational Department, has thought fit to assume towards the Bengal National League, has been a matter of deep regret to his numerous friends in the Native community. The learned Professor, it will be remembered, did us yeomen's service in the dark days of the unfortunate Ilbert Bill controversy. He then took up his powerful pen to show the utter unreasonableness of the outcry which his countrymen in India had raised against the proposal to invest half a dozen carefully selected native magistrates with criminal jurisdiction in petty criminal cases over European British subjects. Although his incisive logic and unanswerable arguments failed to convince his infuriated countrymen who had for the time being utterly lost their reason, they clearly showed that the supporters of the Ilbert Bill had a very strong case. Professor Wordsworth, in his admirable letters on that ill-fated measure, pointed out in plain and emphatic terms that it was impossible to expect any reform in the present system of Indian administration from the bureaucracy which rules over the country. That such a high-minded and right-thinking man as the learned Professor should feel called upon to say anything against the Bengal National League and its supporters, is really very unfortunate.—*Lahore Tribune.*

MADRAS.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.—The troops in garrison, including his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, and the Madras Volunteer Guards, paraded in review order this morning on the Island to hear read the proclamation appointing the Right Hon'ble Robert Bourke, Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at Madras and its Dependencies. The Brigade was drawn up in line of quarter columns at 12 paces intervals as follows:—The Governor's Body Guard on the extreme right, with the 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment on its left; then came the 7th Regiment Madras Infantry and a wing of the 4th Pioneers; the Madras Volunteer Guards being on the left of the line. Major General A. C. Johnson, C.B., Commanding the Eastern District, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Sheiley, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, arrived on the ground shortly before 7 o'clock. The proclamation having been read, the Brigade deployed into line, and a salute of 17 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery from the saluting battery. This was followed by three volleys of small arms by battalions in succession from the right. The troops then reformed line of quarter columns, and closed to thirty paces interval, after which the Brigade marched past in quick time. The volley firing and the march past were well done, though in the former the Pioneers by no means distinguished themselves. The Body Guard marched past a second time, at a trot. The Regulars were then marched off to their respective barracks and the Volunteers to their parade ground where they were dismissed. There was a a good attendance of spectators at the parade.—*Mail.*

THE LATE COLONEL GONNE.—The mail that arrived yesterday, brought the melancholy intelligence of the death at Dublin, on the 2nd instant, from typhoid fever, of Colonel Thomas Gonne, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General of the Dublin District, aged fifty-two. He was the younger son of Mr. Gonne, a well-known merchant at Oporto, of the firm of (Sir John) Croft and Gonne. He was destined by his father for a mercantile career at Oporto, but he was fired by martial ardour when the Crimean war broke out, and threatened to enlist if a commission were not bought for him. His father yielded, and a commission in the 17th Lancers was obtained, but not in time to allow of his seeing service against the Russians. He entered the Army in 1855, served with the 17th Lancers in India in 1857-59, and was present at the action of Zerapore. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, he was present as British Military Attaché to the Head-quarters of the Roumanian Army before Plevna. He was also British Military Attaché with the Austrian Army in Bosnia in 1878. In 1879 he was on the eve of embarking with the regiment, of which he was now in command, for active service in Zululand, when he ordered an examination of revolvers in the possession of officers, and while he was conducting the inspection, the weapon of a young officer was accidentally discharged, and the ball lodged in the Colonel's thigh. His life was for some time in danger; but he recovered though not in time to accompany his regiment to South Africa. The command devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Drury Lowe, who took the regiment to Zululand, and there won the Knight Commandership of the Bath. Colonel Gonne came out to India towards the close of 1879, met his regiment, and resumed the command of it at Mhow. He returned home in 1881, and was attached for some time to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, and then to that of Paris. He was a brother of Mr. C. Gonne, Bombay Civil Service, late Chief Secretary of the Bombay Government. He was a very kind-hearted man and the beauideal of a Cavalry Officer.—*Mail.*

THE NEW YORK ALDERMANIC CONSPIRACY.

AMERICAN papers of the 20th ult. furnish particulars of the evidance of Fullgraff and Duffy in the great municipal fraud case preferred against the New York Aldermen:—"Mr. Fullgraff was sworn. He looked solemn, stern, resolved, but it was clear that he felt the disgrace of his position deeply, and at times his voice was husky and constrained. The prosecutor began his questions. 'I have resided here 38 years,' said the ex-Alderman, 'and been in business 26 years. I was first elected member of the Board of Aldermen in the fall of 1883. I had never been in office before, except as school trustee. I attended the meetings of the Board of 1884, and knew the members of it, the defendant among the rest. I was indicted for the same offence as is charged against him. Since that time I have made a statement to the district attorney regarding my connection with the Railroad Franchise there. There was a meeting held by the Aldermen in the month of May, after the adjournment of the Board. I think about eight were present in the Aldermanic Chamber. The secret meeting was held on that afternoon. The defendant, M'Quade, was there. It was said then that it would be necessary to have a majority of the members, who would act as a unit. Thirteen were necessary, and as there were not so many present, another meeting was called. It was then agreed that the next meeting should be held at my office within a week. The meeting was held then at my factory in Fulton Street after business hours. There were thirteen members of the Board there. The defendant was there, and so was Dempsey de Lacy. It was proposed there again that thirteen should vote together on everything that came up, except on political issues. Nothing was said here of the Broadway matter, but it was determined to have a meeting at M'Loughlin's house a week after. At this meeting the same thirteen men were present. The first subject taken up was the Broadway franchise. It was stated that a Cable Railroad Company had applied for the privileges, and Jachne and De Lacy spoke of it. It was said that the cable road had offered 750,000 dollars, half cash and half bonds, and that the Broadway road had offered 500,000 dollars cash. I think Jachne said that the acceptance of 750,000 dollars from the cable road would be risky, as the bonds could be placed, and the company were not as reliable as the Broadway people, so he thought the latter's offer was the better to accept. The vote was unanimous. After the vote was taken I think something was said as to the amount for each member. Fullgraff went on, and it was said that 22,000 dollars would go to each. Someone said each should have 25,000 dollars, but Jachne said that could not be, as there were others. I was present at the meeting that was held in the City Hall, when Waite presided. The next meeting was held in October, when the thirteen, including the defendant, were present. It was said that no money had been paid over. When was the money paid? It was first paid some 5,000 dols. By whom? De Lacy. On 5th December the final vote was taken? Yes, sir. Did you receive any money afterwards? Yes. How much? 18,000 dols in all. Did you have any conversation with the defendant? Yes; I asked him if he received his money. What did he say? All right. Where was this? In the ante-room of the clerk's chamber. In the afternoon Mr. Fullgraff was cross-examined at considerable length. "Were you not arrested by the district attorney for another crime immediately before making the statement you made to-day?" "I was." The sensation increased. "In this or another railroad?" "Another." "Whew! this was news. What road was it?" Colonel Fellows objected. General Tracey pressed it, but it was ruled out, and the onlookers' curiosity ran wild in speculation. After stating that he had been promised protection from prosecution if he gave evidence, Mr. Newcombe asked—"Have you returned the 18,000 dols, you received for your vote?" with a rising inflection. "I intend to, if God lets me live," very solemnly. "But have you returned it?" "No." "Did you return what you got from the other railroad?" "I did not." "How much did you receive?" "1,000 dols." Another witness was examined, who made a similar deposition.

"IMPERIAL LONDON."

SMIRCHED with soot, splashed with mud, choked with fog, depressed with miles on miles of sombre streets, dwellers in London do not think much of their city. They have hardly spirit to defend it against the contempt of bilious Frenchmen: they growl at it themselves. Not very often, it must be confessed, do we hear a good word spoken of it by the many visitors who, nevertheless, seem to find it an attraction. Perhaps it may do us good to discover that here and there somebody can grow enthusiastic about it. In the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, of New York, there has been a series of letters from an American lady who apparently has gone to Germany for the sake of cheap and good education for her family. She likes that country, and its simple and homely life, though she has some criticisms to pass on its narrowness of ideas and its subjection to Counts and to police. At last she comes to London, and she heads her letter with the words we have quoted in the title of this article. It is only the beginning of a rhapsody of admiration:—"The fact is, we seldom stop to wonder at really great things. Who thinks, as he walks, of the immensity of the sun or the heavens? So with London; her influence is so quietly potent over the whole world that few stop to compare her with other cities. But let one be for a year or so moving around the 'two-and-six penny' big towns of the Continent, and then come to London! She so dazzles you by her magnificence, and awes you by her grandeur, that for a while it is almost breathless astonishment." The astonishment is so great that the writer even admires our street statues. The British Museum occupied her for a week; and she felt at the close of it, "What is the use of trying? If I am to see anything else of London, I must stop going there!" So she finds her way to South Kensington, and tells us that "all the typical industrial and artistic collections of the Continent do not give you what is lavished here." Next she goes to Kew Gardens, and says, "We are in the land of the lotus-eater; let us never mix with care again;" and after three hours of steady walking through beds of flowers, hot-houses of orchids and rare exotics, palms and ferns she consults her plan and finds she has not gone over one-eighth of the ground! Next to Hampton Court and up the river to Kingston. "Here was another scene taken from some fairy-book," but still more wonderful are the parks. "In the centre of London are parks whose immensity absolutely staggers one's belief. I will only refer to two, Hyde Park and Regent's Park—each a little over 400 acres, the other a little under. In these I did not see a single notice, 'Keep off the Grass;' all free as air to the poorest. One evening after feasting my eyes on the equipages and evidences of boundless wealth in Hyde Park's 'Rotten Row,' I strolled on a few hundred feet along the banks of the charming 'Serpentine' Lake, when I found myself in a crowd of the veriest street Arabs one could imagine—hardly a pair of whole suspenders in two thousand ragged trowsers. As I walked, wondering where this crowd came from, a little urchin asked me the time, and I told him half-past seven. 'Hurrah!' he shouted, throwing up his cap, and in less time than I write a thousand or more of these waifs were splashing in the water as naked as when they were born. Two jolly policemen walked, laughing, among the crowd as they scampered in, and boats stationed outside a certain line protected the bathers. A delightful sight it was! Where, in America, have the poor such liberty? I think I see in Central Park the savage police chasing the little Arab if he steps on the grass, what would we think to have the choicest part of the 'lake' devoted morning and evening, one hour, for the off-scouring of the city to bathe? Then in Regent's Park is an avenue nearly a mile long, one succession of flower-beds whose beauty words cannot describe, not only open to all, but with comfortable arm-chairs and seats for any number." The police, indeed, in their contrast to those of New York and even of the Continent, seem to have impressed her very much. "Only an imperial city could form such a homogeneous army. They actually seem pressed in one mould—calm, attentive, answering in monosyllables directly to the point, then away attending to some other inquirer. It was at all times a real delight to watch them governing with kindness the crowds under their care—a contrast indeed to the brutal type of ruffians that too often act as policemen in New York." Then she turns to the buildings. She spends hours in taking in from different parts the beauties of St. Paul's Cathedral; "Even from a distance, say Waterloo Bridge, the dome rests so lightly that one would not be surprised to see it float in the air. Yet who mentions it, or hears a Londoner praise it?" So of the "Royal Thames Embankment—a boulevard three miles long; cost 15,000,000 dols.)" and endless others things, "any one of which in another city would be considered sufficient to call it great; but here they are unnoticed or even criticised, because the city itself is so grand that no special attribute seems great." Thanks, kindly and gentle unknown admirer! You have looked on us with friendly eyes, and have found out in us more merits than we have perhaps; but still some in which we may—when we think of it—honestly take pleasure and pride. You have done us good in recalling to us that in our huge capital we have a city that has no equal and that is worth all our efforts to make it still more magnificent. And may such a friendly spirit of appreciation of what is good and great on each side of the Atlantic so inspire all who from Great Britain from America visit their sister-lands,

DOES ENGLAND HATE COALITIONS?

THE invitation to Lord Hartington to come to the rescue of the Conservative party gives additional interest to the speculations indulged in by the English press as to the prospects of a coalition. "Does England Hate Coalitions" asks the *Saturday Review*. Here is the reply:—

Mr. Disraeli declared on a notable occasion that England hated coalitions. What he meant was that he himself hated the particular coalition which had just been formed. But does England really hate coalitions? Has she formulated a sentiment of that kind? The political history of England is in a great degree the history of coalitions. The principle of strict party government has been a rule with large exceptions. The scheme of Sunderland introduced it in the reign of William III., but that King departed from it almost as much as he observed it. Queen Anne set her face against it. It was a necessity under the first two Georges, owing to the ascendency of the Whig oligarchy, and to the fact that Toryism was then Jacobitism. It prevailed during the twenty years of the present century occupied by the Tory Administrations of the Duke of Portland, Mr. Percival, and Lord Liverpool. But, to keep as nearly as possible within the last hundred years, the first Administration of the Duke of Portland in 1783 was a coalition Government. It was indeed a very bad example of its species, the combination of Fox and North being as remarkable a violation of political principle and almost of personal decency as history, fertile in such exhibitions, presents. Mr. Pitt's first Administration, though it is usually ranked as Tory by political classifiers—who are somewhat arbitrary in their arrangements and limited in their discernment as well as in their vocabulary—was a coalition Government throughout its course. It may rather be described as two successive coalition Governments. It was in the beginning a coalition of Shelburne Whigs and Tories. It afterwards became a coalition of Tories and Burke or Portland Whigs. The Administration of Mr. Addington, which succeeded it, was as Tory as could well be; but before its close Mr. Tierney became one of its members, and Grey and Erskine were, the former solicited, the other solicitous, to join it. Mr. Pitt strained every nerve to bring Fox and Grenville and Grey into his second Ministry. They were ready to join it, but the King proscribed Mr. Fox. A scheme of a broad-bottomed Administration, as it was then called—a phrase more suitable to a Ministry containing Mr. Fox than to one presided over by Mr. Pitt—exists in the autograph list drawn up by Mr. Pitt himself, of which Lord Stanhope has given a *fac simile* in his Life of that statesman. The Grenville-Fox Administration included the Tories Lord Sidmouth and Lord Ellenborough. The attempts to bring Lord Grey, Lord Grenville, and their Whig friends into combination with Lord Liverpool and the followers of Mr. Pitt gave occasion to more than one political negotiation. Mr. Canning's short-lived Ministry and its unpantasmal successor—that of Lord Goderich—were Tory-Whig coalitions. Sir Robert Peel's second Administration included the Whig seceders Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham. When Lord John Russell became Prime Minister in 1846, he offered places to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Lord Lincoln. If they had seen their way to taking office, the Whig-Peelite junction accomplished under Lord Aberdeen of 1852 would have come into existence half a dozen years earlier than it actually did. Lord Derby, it is well known, was anxious to induce Mr. Gladstone to take office under him; and a passage in the newly-published Memoirs of Lord Shaftesbury concurs with the general impression that it was a personal accident that gave Mr. Gladstone to the Liberals instead of leaving him with the Tories. Lord Derby asked also for the cooperation of Lord Palmerston, to whom he proposed to give the leadership of the House of Commons, and the proposal was declined rather on personal than political grounds.

This rapid enumeration of Ministerial coalitions accomplished, or essayed by nearly all the great political leaders of the past century, shows a very general sense of the superficial character of existing party distinctions. Peace, reform, and retrenchment have been taken as the Liberal watchwords. But, as Lord Macaulay points out, the Tory party, until the French Revolution, was the peace party and the Whig party the war party in England. The Tories advocated what is now called an insular policy and abstinence from Continental alliances and entanglements; the Whigs, of whom Marlborough was the soldier and Chatham was the statesman, were the champions of active participation and ascendency in the affairs of Europe. The same distribution of parts repeated itself when Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen were the Tory chiefs, and Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston were the Whig leaders, to be reversed in the persons of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli. As to reform, even if we divide Pitt between the two parties, giving each its share of him, we may go back to a more distant period when the Tories advocated short Parliaments and a limitation of the corrupt influence of the Crown, and the Whigs passed the Septennial Act and defended places and pensions. The Tories supported and the Whigs opposed the Freetrade principles involved in Mr. Pitt's commercial treaty with France and in his Irish propositions, and the same division of parties and principles appeared at the Peace of Utrecht. The name of Huskisson, Wallace, and Peel are more closely associated with commercial reform than any of their Whig colleagues. The authors of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics were as Jacobites were hostile to them. The Whigs have usually claimed to represent independence of the Crown, the Tories loyalty; yet in the reign of George I., to quote Macaulay again, "the Tory rose up erect the zealot of freedom, and the Whig crawled and licked the dust at the feet of power." At the commencement of the present reign there was a feeble reflection of the state of things which prevailed under the first Hanoverian King. The Whig party was the Court party. The Tories were the bitter denouncers of the Court, occasionally even pushing their hostility to the influences paramount there into licentious attacks on the Sovereign.

If any principles at all can be assigned to the three party designations—Tory, Whig, and Radical—they are these. The Tory may be said to be the champion of the monarchical principle in the Constitution; the Whig of the aristocratic or oligarchical, both of them acting necessarily through Parliamentary institutions; the Radical has been the champion of outside opinion acting coercively upon rather than through Parliament. The Radical party has been the party of public meetings and popular agitation. At an earlier stage of the business the Tory represented the principle of the divine right of kings, the Radical was the champion of the abstract rights of man, the Whig offered something like divine honours to the British Constitution. It cannot be said that the Tories now are more monarchical or less aristocratic than the Whigs, or that either party appeals less urgently to the methods of popular persuasion and of outside agitation than the Radicals do. Persistence in party names and divisions is thus persistence in distinctions which have become unreal. The parties which will divide the future will be the party of historic progress and constitutional development and evolution on the one side, and the party of legislation according to abstract principles—ideologues and political methaphysicians—on the other. There is no question as to the fact that the decision rests ultimately and without appeal, except back again to itself, with the electoral body—that is to say, with the people of England. Lord Salisbury declares this as emphatically as Mr. Chamberlain. The will of this democratic Zeus will be accomplished. But what is meant by the will of the people? According to the Radical doctrine, or rather doctrine of some Radicals, it may be determined by a snap vote of a majority in the House of Commons, representing perhaps a minority in the constituencies. According to the theory of the historic Liberals, if we may so call them, which is that of the Conservatives also, it is to be decided, not by the first casual judgment of half, or a little more or a little less than half, of the constituent body, but by the re-affirmation of that judgment after time has been given for reconsideration through the action of a Second Chamber or the influence of the Sovereign. The character and intelligence in Church- and State which are needful to their healthy development, and the destruction of which would go far to upset their mental balance and to bring about an incessant oscillation such as that which, in France, believes itself progress. Between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington there is little more than a party name in common— in the traditions of the Liberal party Mr. Gladstone has little share and less sympathy. Between Lord Hartington and Lord Salisbury there is nearly everything but the party name in common. We speak of Lord Hartington and Lord Lord Salisbury not simply in themselves, but in their representative character. Their casual alliance on a single question very imperfectly represents the essence of the case. The general support which Lord Hartington and his friends will probably find themselves able to give to Lord Salisbury ought to ripen into official alliance. No doubt Lord Hartington is more powerful as the head of a compact minority which can make and unmake majorities by swaying to one side or the other than he would be even as Prime Minister in a Government the Conservative supporters of which outnumber the Liberals. Lord Hartington's present position of more than Ministerial power with absolute freedom from Ministerial responsibility is open to grave political objection.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE NILE.

A NEW fleet of steamers is being provided by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son for the navigation of the Nile. The first of the new boats, the Prince Abbas, was recently inpected privately by his Highness the Khedive, on the opening of the service for Assouan. The *Egyptian Gazette* gives the following particulars of Messrs. Cook and Son's latest enterprise:—In compliance with the request of his Highness the Prince Abbas was taken near the Palace of Gheezeh and his Highness, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, was received by Mr. John M. Cook, the managing partner of the firm, his son, Mr. T. A. Cook, and Mr. Pagnon, the manager of the Egyptian business who had the honour of conducting his Highness over the steamer and explaining to him the whole of the appointments in which the illustrious visitor took especial interest, enquiring into and examining most carefully every detail and expressing his admiration of the steamer and of its appointments. His Highness was specially gratified to find that Mr. Cook has given instructions for the new steamers to be worked chiefly by native Egyptians, the captains having been selected from the best natives previously employed by his Highness personally or by the Government, the crew, waiters for the saloon, and attendants in the boat-rooms being all natives. For the present the engines are under the control of Scotch engineers who have taken part in their construction, but the second engineers and stokers are all natives. The Khedive was also specially interested in Mr. Cook's description of a new electric light which has been made in England to test the experiment of lighting the inner chambers of temples and tombs in Upper Egypt by electricity and so prevent the disfigurement necessarily occasioned by Bengal lights and torches. The new fleet of steamers, of which the Prince Abbas is the pioneer, have been constructed under the superintendence of Rostowitz Bey by the best builders in Scotland and France, and are built of steel, the engines being on the most approved principles to secure a greater speed than that at which passenger steamers have yet been worked on the Nile, and at same time to economise the consumption of coal. The steamers are built somewhat on the plan of American river steamers, with upper, main and lowe decks. The dining saloom is on the forward part of the upper deck, and the state-rooms for married couples and ladies on the after part of the upper deck with a ladies' saloon adjoining. The state-rooms for gentlemen travelling without ladies are on the main deck. The second class accommodation, which is a new feature on the Nile steamers, is on the lower deck. Each steamer is constructed to carry 32 saloon passengers only and 30 second class, and there is ample space for a considerable number of natives or troops if required; on the lower deck there is also ample accommodation for the conveyance of mails, bullion, baggage, &c. All the appointments of the steamers have been arranged according to the special requirements of the Nile navigation and the class of travellers likely to patronise the steamers, based upon Mr. Cook's and his manager's experience of the last sixteen years' navigation of the Nile. The state-rooms are constructed so as to accommodate married couples, or two in a room, and there are single rooms in each steamer so that in no case will more than two be allotted to a room. Each state-room and the saloons are fitted with glass windows, venetian slides and wire gauze windows. In the saloon a small library is placed with a good selection of the best known books on Egypt—a piano is provided for the entertainment and amusement of the travellers, and there is ample room on the upper deck for evening concerts, or dancing. Bath-rooms are provided on each side of the steamer, the use of which is included in the fare instead of being an extra charge as heretofore. To ensure the proper navigation of the boats the wheel-house for the Nile is on the forward part of the upper deck and is fitted with the most approved mode of signalling to the engine-room. On Saturday last Mr. Cook had an opportunity of testing the behaviour of the steamer in a strong gale of wind on the river, the result being most satisfactory. The Prince Abbas was turned almost in her own length under a very strong wind without its having the slightest perceptible effect upon her.

RELIGIOUS JUGGLERY IN ALGIERS.

MR. FITZGERALD MOLLOY sends to the *St James's Gazette* the following communication from Algiers:—"Last night an extraordinary religious ceremony was celebrated here by the Aissaoui, a fraternity numbering among its members Arabs, Nubians, and Kabyles. The scene of the rite was the open court-yard of a house in the Arab quarter of the town. This court—entrance to which was obtained by a dark narrow vestibule opening from the street—was paved with red tiles, surrounded by columns supporting horseshoe-shaped arches, which in turn upheld an upper gallery, the pillars of which were connected by a stone balustrade breast-high. On this occasion the tiles were covered by matting, over which was spread a Persian carpet. In the centre stood a low table, on which a tall candle burnt; and on it also were an urn filled with burning coals, a naked sword, a spear, and the leaf of a prickly-pear. In an apartment looking on the court, some venerable chiefs in turbans and snowy burnous—grave [illegible] sat cross-legged on low couches. In the court, seated in like manner and forming a semi-circle round the table with its solitary light and grim weapons, were about twenty men, serene-eyed and mostly white-bearded. In the gallery above, veiled Moorish women looked down upon the scene. On a rope suspended from the columns swung an oil-lamp. The court-yard was crowded with dark faced Arabs and Kabyles who presented in the half light a picture no words can paint. At a sign from the master of the ceremonies, who was seated in the semicircle, those surrounding him began to beat tambours, the second of which fell in rhythmic measure. To this was presently added a monotonous chant, rising and falling with equal cadence. Occasionally and suddenly there broke from the women above a wild cry, having nothing plaintive and little human in its tones, appealing like the notes of a trapped bird, uncanny as laughter heard in sleep, the while an Arab boy, seated by the urn, flung incense from time to time into the burning coals until a heavy fragrant smoke filled the air. When the beating of the tambours had continued for about fifteen minutes, an old man sprang from amongst the spectators into the semicircle, with all the gestures of a maniac—jumping into the air, flinging his hands wildly about, and swaying his head to and fro in a manner that would have seemed grotesque had it been less painful to witness. By degrees and with some difficulty, an attendant removed his turban, scarf, and short jacket. The tambours now beat more violently, the chant became more vigorous, and the incense heavier than before. The old man's face was deathly pale, his eyes were glazed and fixed; his scattered grey hairs stood up as if from fright. His frantic movements gradually increased; and, when he had arrived at the crisis of his frenzy, the sword lying on the table was passed to the chiefs, who, blessing it, handed it back. The master of the ceremonies then presented it to the fanatic, who, seizing it with a frantic cry and waving it several times over his head, plunged (or seemed to plunge) it into his neck. The blade would not penetrate. Placing the handle of the sword against the shoulder of one near him, he leaned on the point; but with like effect. Having bared his waist, he then caught the sword at hilt and point, and struck his body with the edge of the blade several times, howling and gesticulating the while; but the skin seemed uninjured. He next struck the point upon his side; but no traces of blood were visible. Finally he placed one foot upon the burning coals, holding it there for a couple of minutes, and then removing it apparently without injury. After this his gestures became more frantic; he howled and jumped into the air, until he suddenly fell back into the arms of two men.

Meanwhile two young men had, with piercing cries, jumped into the circle, and, each with his arm around the other's waist, swayed their heads backwards and forwards, gently at first, but with ever-increasing violence, until their chins touched their chests and the backs of their heads touched their backs. Their strong frames trembled in every limb, their dark faces became distorted. Nothing more terrible can be imagined than the appearance they presented. In due time one was given a red-hot shovel, which he received with frantic yells and gestures of delight, rubbed his fingers on it repeatedly and licked it again and again, crowing after each act with savage glee. The other was then presented with a spear, which he suddenly stuck into one eye; but with no apparent injury or pain. He then took the spear and, resting it against his stomach, struck the handle with a large stone; but though the stone broke, the spear never penetrated beyond the skin. Presently these men fell down, exhausted. Others, in the course of the evening, came forward in like manner. In the midst of his contortions one of them took a live scorpion, held it between his teeth, and then ate it with apparent relish. He likewise took a mouthful of the prickly-pear and chewed it; but no blood came from his mouth. This man and another who performed the same feat roared like beasts, and in taking mouthfuls of the prickly-pear thrust forward their heads and snapped at it, instead of using their hands which were free to convey it to their mouths. Later on, two others took long sharp needles, and having heated them in the flame of the candle, stuck them in their tongues and cheeks.

The actions I have mentioned were repeated by others; the spectators sitting tranquilly by—those in the semicircle beating their tambours and chanting incessantly, the Arab boy burning incense, the women crying shrilly from above. Each of those taking part in the spectacle sprang suddenly from the ground where he had been sitting silently; each used the same gestures, and having performed his part sank back helplessly to the ground. A few minutes served to restore him to his usual composed demeanour; they calmly took their places amongst the spectators, to all seeming neither injured nor fatigued. By the permission of an Arab chief, I was permitted to test the genuineness of the weapons, and can vouch for the sharpness of the sword and spear. I know the scorpion was living, and that I could not handle the leaf of the prickly-pear.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Take no other kind. Price 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Manufactured at Peckham, London.

A TALE OF A TROOPSHIP.

ANGLO-INDIAN experiences are very largely drawn upon this year for the supply of the Christmas annuals with their multitude of short stories. The *World*, for instance, draws a large proportion of its tales from this source. Among them is the following which may be regarded as supplementary to the budget of troopship stories recently given in these columns by a correspondent of our own:—

Cyril Vane, a captain bold in the 22nd Hussars' was universally allowed to be an arrant flirt. He was, too, an exceedingly successful flirt; for, in addition to giving his whole soul to the pastime of playing with women's hearts, he was decidedly good-looking, with a singular fascination of manner, and by no means a fool. Having, moreover, considerable private means and the off-chance of a baronetcy, he was a *persona grata* not only to girls in general, but to their mammas also. Accordingly, his flirtations were carried on with gratifying smoothness and harmony, seldom receiving any sort of check, except such as he chose himself to place upon them. For the amorous Hussar was not only a flirt but a jilt, and in this capacity had done much execution. One young lady, indeed, Phyllis Carew by name, had suffered a good deal in times past from Captain Vane's attentions. He had cut out a suitor even more eligible than himself, had danced with Miss Phyllis through a whole season, had whispered much to her in shady corners, but had retired without saying anything to the purpose. Phyllis was subsequently injured in a carriage accident, and no more offers coming, was perhaps not unreasonably rather sore on the subject of Captain Vane. But of course it was only Cyril's way, and it was ridiculous to regard him as a marrying man. Upon him the incident had no effect whatever, more especially as about that time he was preparing to leave England with his regiment on a tour of Indian service. To this change of scene he was looking forward with extreme satisfaction. He had heard that in India, particularly in the hills, the noble art of flirtation was carried on with a degree of indelicacy which shocked his finer feelings. He determined to prove by his personal example, to the residents of Simla and Mussoorie, how susceptible their system was to improvement. From which the reader will gather that in his own peculiar way Cyril Vane was somewhat of an enthusiast, and aspired to the dignity of a social reformer.

He had not long to wait for an opportunity of initiating his self-imposed mission. On the troopship which carried out the 22nd Hussars was a very fine specimen indeed of the Anglo-Indian "spin." This young lady was just twenty-two years of age, her name was Violet Cormack, and she was distinctly handsome, with a figure that was simply unimpeachable. She had gone out, when about eighteen, to her father, a colonel in the Staff Corps, had spent one hot season in the plains, two in the hills, had returned home for a few months, and was now going out a second time with her mother. That these varied experiences had taught Miss Cormack a good deal was probable, and she certainly was a most self-contained young woman. But for all that she was distinctly attractive, and when at dinner the first night her eyes met those of Cyril Vane, something told the latter that there was a source of amusement during the voyage upon which he had not reckoned. For some days subsequently he was too unwell to pursue his investigations in this direction, but

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

MARKET closed for Christmas holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Aston Hall, 2,333 tons, Captain W J Moffatt, cleared for Karachi with cargo, yesterday afternoon.

THE s s Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain R B Wood, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Cacutta, with a general cargo.

THE s s Amana, 3,666 tons, Captain F Nowell, which arrived in Bombay on the 25th instant from Cardiff (November 27), brought a cargo of Cardiff coals.

THE ship, Queen of England, 541 tons, arrived in Bombay, on Christmas day, under Captain Spencer, from Bangkok (November 25), via Singapore. She has brought a cargo of teak wood.

THE s s Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, with a cargo of rice and timber from Rangoon (December 14). There were also on board Mr., Mrs., 2 Misses and Master Cawsaji.

THE following passengers arrived in Bombay by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S N Co's s s Titania, Captain S Mersa, on the 26th inst :—From Colombo, Messrs. G H Alston, A T Denison, F A Fairlie, T G Fort, P F Hadow, F F Mackenzie, F L Shand, F Stephens G L Taylor, G Vanderspar, A Walker, G Beck, G W Carlyon.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Assyria, 941 tons, Captain J C Pico, obtained her port-clearance for Persian Gulf and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers, to sail after the arrival of the English mail steamer. The names of the first-class passengers are :—Mr. McMullen, Mr. W Russel and one servant, Mr F C Stanne, and one servant, one deck for Karachi and 62 deck for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

THE following passengers as well as thirty-eight deck arrived in Bombay per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s. s. Poseidon, Capt. G. Doncich on the 26th inst.:—From Trieste, Mr. and Mrs Hoerule; Mr. and Mrs Lange; Messrs. M Welter; O Sullivan; E Holcombe; N Leahy; M Kurswell; C Miconnis; Walter; Ganche; M Yeek: Ch du Communo; Sam Kaspi; G Braunsteniller. From Port Said, Mrs Claire and companion; Mr Thomas Paar. From Suez; Prince and Princess Lubomirs Ky.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27TH DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shede.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Khalif	..	A. Nash	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Roumania	2207	J. Haris	B	W. & A.Graham & Co.
,, Rohilla	2251	W. Barret	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Suez	1407	F. Morris	E	Wallace & Co.
,, Atrato	2066	G. Gordon	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. McDonald	1796	W. Miller	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Persia	2317	B. Hutchinson	K	W. & A.Graham & Co.
,, Lady Armstrong	1343	W. Abbott	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1759	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Dago	1239	R. McGregor	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, St. Oswald	1802	G. Davey	O	C. Eduljee.
,, Aston Hall	2333	W. J. Moffat	P	E. Bates.
,, Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
25	Amana (s)	Newell	Cardiff, Nov. 27.
	Queen of England	Spencer	Bangkong, Nov. 25.
	Nurjehan (s)	Mason	Rangoon, Dec. 14.
26	Benfleet (s)	Harris	Liverpool, Nov. 28.
	Titania (s)	Mersa	Hongkong, Dec. 2.
	Poseidon (s)	Doncich	Trieste, Dec. 5.
	Taulkin Tower (s)	Thomson	Moulmein, Dec. 12.
27	Culna (s)	Wood	Calcutta, Dec. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
25	Darwin (s)	Barge	Leghorn.
27	Aston Hall (s)	Moffat	Karachi.

The steamer Assyria, obtained her port-clearance last evening to sail immediately after the arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

The following vessels have commenced loading since yesday :—

Steamer Amana, for Messina and Genoa.
,, Accomac, for Marseilles.
,, Nurjahan, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Rhownna, for Bhownagar.
,, Roumania, for Glasgow.
,, Habibabad, for Cape ports and Antwerp.
,, Poseidon, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
21	Asia (s)	Hortsmann..Colombo, Dec. 13.
	Tibre (s)	Troni.....Colombo, Dec. 13.
	Secundra (s)	Russell.....Rangoon, Dec. 18.
	Euterpe	Bramslow ..Bombay, Nov. 14.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
23	Malda (s)	Rangoon.
	M. Meanatchy (s)	Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
23	Goalpara (s)	Rangoon.
	Lauel	Natal.
	M Meanatchy (s)	Singapore.
	Clan Stuart (s)	London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall (s), 50 bales wool, G. Devarkadas ; 75 bales wool, Harsee Khatao ; 42 bales wool, P. Jamrai ; 80 bales hemp, J. Dyall ; 93 bales hemp, Lowji Jairam.

Lady Armstrong (s), 200 bales cotton, Pitamber Bhojraj ; 35 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co. ; 49 bales wool, Nanji Bhanji ; 31 bales wool, B. Fakseerchand ; 50 bales wool, B. Boga ; 38 bales wool, J. Gokaldas ; 300 bales cotton droppings. Pragji Heerji ; 81 bales hemp, Nansi Dayall ; 3,000 cwts wheat, J. C. Bushby ; 5,200 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Persia (s), 74 bales, Mooljі Gokaldas.

FOR LONDON.

Suez (s), 24 cwts deer horns, B. Sagen ; 90 cwts deer horns, Peerbhai Damji ; 5 cwts fishmaws and 1 case tortoise shells, D. Peerbhai ; 325 cwts myrabolums, Khimji Lakhmidas and Co. ; 15 cwts myrabolums, Warden and Co. ; 2,000 cwts wheat ; J. Fachiri ; 35 cases indigo, M. Paisoning ; 432 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 14 corges hides, Cursetji Jehangir and Co.

Rohilla (s), 50 bales cotton, W. Wilson and Co. ; 900 cwts myrabolums, J. Hurchand ;

Bokhara (s), 469 cwts fennelseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marabout (s), 200 tons old iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato (s), 100 bales hemp, Toussaint and Boutillier ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

Dago (s), 320 bales cotton, A. Blaccheck and Co. ; 202 bales hemp, D. B. Batha and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Regal (s), 100 cwts buffalo horns, G. Lockart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Accomac (s), 18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros. ; 3,000 cwts gingelly seed and 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Amana (s), 5,400 cwts wheat, F. Masothy and Co.; 108 bales cotton, A. Blaccheck and Co.

Roumania (s), 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, Pragji Curson.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 25.

Sandwith, Lieut., Bo., 8th B. I., on leave, from Rajkote.
Gardiner, Lieut., Bo., R.A., from leave, from England.
Prior, Lieut., Bl., 13th B. I., from furlough, from England.
Roorke, Lieut., Mad., 5th Goorkhas, on duty, from Bangalore.
Priolean, Lieut., Bl., Manchester Regt., from leave, from England.
Vizard, Lieut., Bl., Manchester Regt., from leave, from England.
Cowper, Lieut., Bl., 4th Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Trevor, Capt., Bl., 2nd Royal Sussex, from leave, from England.
Gardiner, Lieut., Bl., 1st Durham, from leave, from Allahabad.

DECEMBER 26.

Waghorn, Surgeon-Major, Bo., Med. Staff, from leave, from Neemach.
Cornelis, Lieut.-Col., Bo., R. Dub. Fus., from leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 27.

Carrathers, Major, Bo., 16th B. I., from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 24.

Wood, Capt., Bo., 2nd R. Yorkshire Regt., on duty, to Burma.

DECEMBER 25.

Wilson, Lieut., Bo., 25th B. I., on duty, to Burma.

DECEMBER 26.

Vizard, Lieut., Bl., Manchester Regt., to rejoin, to Agra.
Cowper, Lieut., Bl., 4th Goorkhas, to rejoin, to Bakloh.
Priolean, Lieut., Bl., Manchester Regt., to join, to Agra.

DECEMBER 27.

Wadrish, Surg.-Surg., Mad. A.Y.D., to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Sagehl, Lieut., Mad., Sappers Regt., to join, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 28, 1886.

1. The Mounted Rifles will take part in the manœuvres beyond Coorla, on the 31st inst. Horses should be sent to Coorla station the night previous.

2. In anticipation of definite orders the following approximate distribution, &c., for the Field-day on the 31st inst. is published for information. A. C. D. E. & F. Companies with a proportion of Cadets will form the attacking or southern force. B Co., the Poona detachment and Cadets will form the defending or northern force. The Mounted Troop will be attached to the southern force, and the Officer Commanding is requested to detail 1 N.-C. Officer and 4 Troopers to act with the northern force. A special train will leave Boree Bunder about 5 a.m., (Bombay time), calling at Byoulla, &c. Time of return will be notified hereafter.

3. It is notified for general information that members will be able to return to Bombay after the Field-day by the 10-50 train (Bombay time) if necessary, on account of business.

4. A Company team is reminded that there will be practice on Tuesday, the 4th, and competition on Friday, the 7th proximo, for the Bayley shield.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 24th Dec. 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

3rd Bombay L I—Lt-Col F D Mander, Genl List, Infy, 2nd-in-command, to be Commdt with effect from the 25th inst, vice Col Strutt who vacates the appointment under the operation of G G O No 255 of 1882.

Surgn-Major J Prendergast, Medical Staff, is transferred from the Medical charge Station Hospital Hyderabad to the Medl charge Station Hospital Surandhar, vice Surgn-Major Samuels tour-expired travelling at the public expense as per paras. 214 and 514 Transport Regulations Parts I and II.

The following transfers of officers of the Medical staff are made :—

Brigade Surgn A Allan, from Station Hospital, Mhow, to medical charge Station Hospital, Poona.

Surgn-Major T M O'Brien, from general duty, Mhow, to medical charge Station Hospital, Mhow.

Surgn Major W. F. Burnett, from general duty Presidency to medical charge Station Hospital, Abu.

Surgn Major A F Preston, from Station Hospital, Abu to Medical charge Station Hospital Colaba.

Surgn Major D B Brown, Furlough, General duty, Poona.

These officers will travel at the public expense as par para 515 (j) Transport Regulations Part II.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 20th Dec 1886 :—

Surgn Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D, Indian Medical service, Secretary to the Surgeon General H.M.'s-Forces.

With reference to G G O, No 589 of 1886, the undermentioned officers are granted leave in India for the periods specified against their respective names :—

2nd Bombay Infy—Lt-Col H S Stock, (Staff Corps), from 23rd to 31st May 1886.

17th Bombay Infy—Major James Grant, (Staff Corps) from 3rd to 24th May 1886.

24th Bombay Infy—Lt S H Godfrey, (Staff Corps) from 11th to 22th June 1886.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have leave of absence.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon P J Damania, in medical charge 22nd Infy, to Bombay, from date of departure for 90 days, on medical certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1875.

Sub-Medical Department—Sub-Assist, apothecary J M Kenna, to Poona, for one month, from date departure, on medical certificate.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th December, 1886.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·003
Temperature of the Air	74·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	68·7
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, N, E, WNW, NW, N.
ovement of wind in 24 hours*	133

* From midnight to midnight.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DETAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Ditrous Gas,
No, 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposit the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street,
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay. HARMONIUMS. S. ROSE & Co., Bombay
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE TRADE.

	Rs.
Handsomely Polished Oak, with turned pillars, pedal protector and bronze handles, five octaves	120
Harmoniums specially made for India, from Rs. 120 to	850
Folding or Portable American Organ, solid walnut wood, four octaves, with knee swell and latest improvements, fits into strong travelling box, with lock, handles, etc.	120
AMERICAN ORGANS from Rs. 100 to	850
HARMONIFLUTES, very best make, Rs. 60 to	140
CONCERTINAS, English and German, from Rs. 5 to	200
BANJOES, Largest stock in India, from Rs. 5 to	100

CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND LIST OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay,
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT LONDON, ENGLAND, "AGENTS WANTED."

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot neglect to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

THE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

PROPER LENSES, scientifically adapted to the sight, render the weak and impaired equal to perfect vision. This can only be accomplished when the exact acuteness of vision and state of refraction of *EACH* EYE has been successfully ascertained.
Mr. LAZARUS' PATENT REFRACTION TEST (coupled with his PATENT "EUREKA" LENSES are accustomed to establish this in every instance, and thousands of Testimonials from all parts of the world testify to their efficacy in even the most complicated cases in which all other tests and remedies have proved unavailing.

N. LAZARUS,
Oculist Optician to H. E. the VICEROY,
No. 28 Medows Street, Bombay. No. 1 Mango Lane, Calcutta.

ART POTTERY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 25—35—Sir Philip Sidney, J. A. Symonds.
B. 12—22—The Haunted Man, C. Dickens.
12—23—The Battle of Life, C. Dickens.
23—21—In All Shades, ·. Allen.
30—17—A Girton Girl, Annie Edwardes.
91—14—Judy's Annual for 1887. Edited by C. H. Ross.
93— 7—King Solomon's Mines, H. R. Haggard.
92— 5—Jonas Sylvester, C. Despard.
C. 83—13—The Constitutional Year Book for 1887.
87—17—Paleontologia Indica, Parts 9.
25—30—Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency.
D. 31— 1—Law Reports, Madras, Pt. II, 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREEN—On Xmasday, at Hamilton Hotel, Mazagon, the wife of W. B. Green, of Apollo Bunder, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GARRIOCK—BOILEAU—December 21, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, William Garriock, to Julia Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Boileau.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

THOMAS—DEWHURST—December 20, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev T L J Warneford, C W Thomas, Goldar, to Ethel Dewhurst, daughter of T E Dewhurst, Esq, Whinfield Skipton, Yorkshire.

DEATHS.

ALPIN—December 23, at 22, Park Street, Calcutta, of Pneumonia, William Thomas Alpin, Dy Comptroller, Postal Department. Deeply regretted.
LOWELL—At Ajmere, Charles Lowell, Esq, for many years of the Locomotive Department, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1886.

THE Conservative Government has ordered the immediate withdrawal of four thousand men of the British garrison from Egypt. Three regiments of the line, artillery and engineers, are included in the retiring force. The garrison now left in that country is little more than nominal. No one who understands the grave political considerations surrounding the Egyptian question, will regret that the Government of Lord Salisbury have had the moral courage to take a course which, had it been taken by Mr. Gladstone's Government, would have been denounced as a betrayal of the interests of the Empire. The susceptibility of the Mediterranean Powers will be soothed by the diminution of our forces in Egypt, the strength of which seemed at one time to put in doubt the sincerity of the declarations that there was no intention to annex that country. From the military point of view it is immaterial whether British troops remain in Egypt, or are cantoned in the British possessions within a measurable distance which renders their return to Cairo at any time they may be needed, a matter of three or four days' steaming. The supremacy of our influence in Egypt depends not upon our military occupation of the Valley of the Nile, but upon the superior strength of our navy, and the closeness of the relations resulting from the extent of British commerce with that country. The withdrawal of our troops will not weaken our position as the one Power which has the greatest direct interest in the welfare and independence of Egypt. The sacrifices, financial and military, which we have made, give a moral right to protect Egypt from the aggression of other Powers. It cannot be said by any but writers in the French papers, that a British garrison is being withdrawn in deference to the representations of M. de Freycinet, or on the demand for the fixture of a date for the evacuation, which the Sultan was induced to prefer. From the very commencement of the British intervention the most solemn declarations were made that England sought for no exceptional advantages, and that when her mission in Egypt was accomplished she would withdraw her troops. The obligations thus voluntarily incurred have been honourably fulfilled. The liberation of a considerable force of our best troops from the wasting and unprofitable employment of garrisoning desert villages against Arab tribesmen is the more satisfactory, seeing that the uncertainty of affairs on the Continent of Europe makes it incumbent upon Great Britain to concentrate her strength, and hold it well in hand, while waiting for eventualities.

THERE is an absence of any indication of the intentions of Lord Hartington in regard to the acceptance or the refusal of the Premiership, offered him by Lord Salisbury, with the eager generosity of an astute prince who makes a nobleman a present of a white elephant as a mark of his high consideration. No hint of acceptance is yet vouchsafed. But his Lordship has returned from Rome. He was expected in London yesterday, so that we may look for some definitive announcement in the course of a day or two. If, in the highly improbable event of the acceptance of the leadership of the Conservative party, the Marquis of Hartington practically supersede Lord Salisbury, it will be very difficult for him to remain all the while a Liberal or even a Whig. If he ceases to be the one or the other, he will have broken the unity of his own career as a politician, and renounced the traditions of his family. If he endeavour to preserve his Liberal principles while leading the Conservatives against his former comrades in arms, he will be in a precarious position which Lord Randolph Churchill's political career shows to have grave dangers, whatever its attractions may be for a man endowed with a spirit of enterprise and an audacity of which Lord Hartington has never shown any symptoms. Lord Randolph rode with great skill, and with a momentary success, two horses of different colours, and of varying pace. But when all seemed going well the Tory and the Democratic horses refused to keep together, and to save himself from a fall under the hoofs of his steeds he found it necessary to make a somersault which amazed his audience, and endangered his own spine. There is nothing in the previous history of the somewhat inert, if not indolent, Marquis of Hartington which promises a greater success in endeavouring to perform a similar feat. He will have to make a selection between Liberalism and Conservativism, and abide by the result. If when presiding over the Conservative Cabinet, and ordering the votes of the Conservative rank and file, he could still remain a Liberal, and work for Liberal aims and objects, his own party would extend him no doubt a large measure of indulgence, if not of pardon. As the official head of the Conservatives, who have appealed to him to be their chief and save them from the perils which threatened to overwhelm them, he might reasonably claim the right to dictate the programme which they are to follow. The head should in rightly constituted bodies move the tail. But when it happens that the tail moves the head because it is the bigger of the two, the result is one which was confessedly beyond the philosophy of even Lord Dundreary himself.

THE craze for substituting steel in everything for iron, which has done so much mischief in England and promises to do a great deal more, seems likely to spread to India. For instance, steel gun-carriages are, it is said, to be provided for the Indian artillery. In England carriages travel over turnpike roads or ploughed land and are only galloped over soft commons like that at Woolwich, and they may there be of steel without much objection. But in India, we require to have gun carriages that will pass successfully over nullahs and rocky ground, and we must therefore have a tough material capable of resisting the terrible shocks of such stony roads. A steel carriage in the Khyber would be liable to crack like glass, and our special conditions of warfare must not be lost sight of. Steel is a very excellent material for many purposes, and far superior to iron for some, but it does not follow that it is the best metal for every purpose. Steel has undoubtedly a great future before it and for certain purposes no other substance can compete with it. But it is always liable to give way suddenly under a strain which would not break iron ; it breaks with a sharp short crystalline fracture that tends to increase the danger of accidents arising from it. In all manufactures intended for strength, like those into which iron enters, any deviation from established rules should be made cautiously. When the Hastings bridge in Calcutta broke, the fractures showed that the wiry fibre of the wrought iron was completely converted into a granular mass, by the constant jolting of the waggons passing over [illegible] of the bridge was changed from that of wrought iron to that of cast iron. It is therefore evident that it is wrong to rely for strength on a substance of crystalline structure like steel. Wrought iron, cast iron and steel are so closely connected by modern processes that it is often difficult to draw the line between them. We have, for instance, malleable cast iron, in which the outer skin of a cast iron bar is converted into wrought iron to allow of welding, while case hardened wrought iron has its skin converted into a substance similar to cast iron and very hard. Hard steel is much harder than cast iron, as the latter can be cut by tools, while the former cannot. For ordinary work malleable cast iron is one of the best substances that can be employed. A certain amount of scepticism will be necessary when the time comes to make armoured batteries for the defence of Bombay and other ports, as well as for the strengthening of the strategic points on the North-West frontier. It has become so much the fashion to suppose that steel is a perfect metal, the best that can be used on every occasion where wrought or cast iron has hitherto been employed that it may not be unprofitable to keep in view certain liabilities to accident and failure which place limits on the universality of the uses latterly assigned to that form of metal with so little discrimination. Steel is very liable to crack, far more liable than wrought-iron, and in all articles subject to sudden transverse strains, steel should be avoided unless backed with wrought-iron. But for armour plating on ships, steel is necessary, at least for the face, though the trials of recent years give wonderfully varying results. Steel does not bulge back, but swells up, and thus it is not so much weakened by the impact of a shell as wrought-iron, and is better able to stand the blow of a second shot near the same spot. After the Ochta experiments in 1882, Russia decided in favour of Wilson's compound iron plates as against Schneider's steel, but in 1884, steel had greatly improved, and the experiments at Amager in that year decided the Danish Government to give their contracts to Cammell. Cammell's steel has always held a very high place in the market owing to its careful manufacture. In the Italian experiments in 1884 the decision was also in favour of steel as against compound plates, but the test was a peculiar and rather unfair one. The plates were required to resist one shot from the 100 ton-gun, and afterwards four shots from the 10-inch gun. No 19-inch plate yet made could resist the former, while the latter required no great strength. If the plate was made as hard as possible to try and resist the shot from the 100 ton-gun, it would necessarily be so much shattered that the four ten-inch shells would completely destroy it. If, on the other hand, it was made soft so as to allow the passage through it of the seventeen inch shell without much damage, it would successfully withstand the ten-inch shells. This was done with the steel shells which successfully passed through the experiments. It does not follow, however, that this was necessarily the strongest target, because, as we have shown, it was an unfair test. In the Amager experiments the Schneider steel came to great grief, smashing across in a most fatal manner, while the Cammell plates simply showed clean holes where the shot had passed. The 19-inch compound plates tried at Spezia in 1882 were harder than the steel, and the trials at this time were very confusing. Even at these trials, though the Schneider plates won the day and took the contracts for the Lepanto, yet they did not really resist so well as Cammell's. For the shot that passed through the Schneider plates passed through in a much more perfect condition than those fired at Cammell's plates, and would, consequently, have done much more damage to the interior of a ship. The real armour of the future will be either steel-faced plates backed with wrought-iron or some compound of iron and steel. This latter is no myth, but a real article of commerce, in which the wrought iron "lines run" through the steel plates, though we do not know the details of the process by which the compound is manufactured. The effect of backing steel with wrought-iron is to combine the hardness of the former with the tensile strength of the latter.

THE appeal which is made in behalf of the Grant Road Institution for Deaf-Mutes has a double purpose. The Committee ask for financial help, but they ask also for co-operation of another kind which may be helpful to them, and will cost little to those who gave it. They want pupils as well as rupees, and there must be many people moving amongst the poorer population of the city, who know of fit subjects for the admirable method of tuition provided at the school. That there is a need for all the provisions that the Committee have made, and for much more is evident from the fact that while in India at large there are not less than a quarter of a million of deaf-mutes, in the Bombay Presidency alone there are sixteen thousand. As to the financial necessities of the institution its friends need to be reminded that the Committee have lately been disappointed in regard to substantial help that had been promised them in a quarter where generosity is proverbial. Mr. Byramjee Jeejebhoy, C.S.I., had promised the institution a gift of forty thousand rupees, but Mr. Byramjee's offer, liberal though it was, had conditions attached to it which precluded the Committee accepting it. The institution is doing a good work, and its managers are anxious that the borders of its activity should be enlarged.

THE CEYLON CRICKETING TEAM IN BOMBAY.

THE first day's play of the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Ceylon team has resulted, so far, in the latter overtopping the home team's score of 115, for the first innings, by 129 for 7 wickets. Play commenced at eleven o'clock, the Bombay team having secured the choice, going in. They were disposed of before tiffin for 115 runs, of which total Wilkins was responsible for 21 and Captain Steele for 19. Several others got into double figures, among whom were Lieutenant Anderson, Kerr and Blackwell. Of the bowling of the Singalese, Shand secured the lion's share of wickets. His trundling was found difficult to manage, the balls shooting in unexpectedly. In their turn the visitors compiled before the call of time, at 5-15 p.m., 129 runs for seven wickets. Mackenzie was credited with 49 of this and Vanderspar with ten less. Denison and Shand were the only two of the others who got into double figures.

Having won the toss Bombay sent in Kerr and Wilkins to face the attack of F. L. Shand and A. T. Denison. Eleven o'clock saw the first ball delivered by Shand, a swift left over-arm bowler. The third ball Kerr struck to the off for three, and then scored four off the opening ball of Denison's first over, by knocking him past the boundary line. Denison's third ball was fruitful of three, placed again to the credit of Kerr, who snicked a swift grounder. A nasty one from Shand in the next over displaced Kerr's wicket (1-12). Penny filled the vacancy, and with careful play contributed to Shand's first maiden. Wilkins opened his score with a three by cutting Denison in the slips. Penny followed in a similar way for a single. In the third ball of the third over Shand however upset Penny's stumps (2-16). Gould followed and blocked the remaining balls of the over. In Denison's next turn Wilkins scored a single from the second ball and added another in Shand's next over. Denison followed with a maiden, but two byes were scored, sending 20 on the telegraph board. Gould spoilt Shand's maiden in his fifth over by sending him to the on for two. The players were now on familiar terms with the bowlers, and scored during the next two overs off almost every ball. Gould, however, when just settling down was given out to Denison leg before wicket in his sixth over and Shelmadine went on. The batsmen played carefully, and a maiden was registered to each bowler. Wilkins was let off in Shand's eight over at the slips, and Shelmadine then snicked the next ball for three. A maiden again followed from Denison, but Shand's first ball in the next over was cut by Wilkins for a triplet, and the third was sent to leg, over the boundary by Shelmadine for four, thus placing 40 on the board. Wilkins scored a single off Denison's first ball in the next, but Shelmadine was caught off the third by Hadon in the slips (4-43). Anderson joined Wilkins, who cut Shand in his eleventh turn for two, and later on secured a single with a similar stroke. The half century was telegraphed in Denison's next turn by Wilkins hitting him to leg for two. Anderson followed with four off Shand, by cutting [illegible] boundary. A change was now made by Vanderspar taking the place of Denison. Wilkins, however, scored two off the new man in his second ball, and Anderson sent Shand's first ball of his succeeding over for a nice three. A maiden was then trundled down by Vanderspar, and one was also booked to Shand. But in the former bowler's next over Anderson sent him to leg for a single. He had his revenge, however, and held Wilkins, who had returned his next ball. Wilkins had compiled 21 during the hour he had been at the wickets (5-64) Blackwell followed on. Anderson secured a couple off Vanderspar in his next over, and then drove him for another three, but was run out the next minute in attempting a single for a stroke, which was smartly returned by the point, (6-70). Steele replaced Anderson. Three wides were scored off Shand's fourth ball, and were the only runs registered during the next four overs. Blackwell then placed Shand for a nice four, and off another capital stroke to the off, piled an unexpected seven, the fielder believing the ball was going out of bounds did not take the trouble to follow it, the leather, however, travelled on, but still remained in bounds. Eleven runs were thus scored in this over, and brought the total up to eighty. In the next over, Vanderspar's sixth, Blackwell was clean bowled and was replaced by the Bombay captain (7-84). Wyer scored a single off Shand, then drove Denison, who now came on, for a like amount. Another change took place, Vanderspar going on at the end occupied by Shand. Steele drove Vanderspar to the on for five, and subsequently hit Denison to square leg for a brace. The century was reached with a capital four contributed by Steele off Denison. This tall scoring resulted in Shand being placed on again in the room of Vanderspar, who replaced Denison at the Pavilion end. Steele snicked the fourth ball off the latter bowler for a single. Four more were then placed to Steele's account for hitting Shand to leg, but in the next ball he placed the leather into the hands of Vanderspar, yielding in the slips (8-108). Hall now mated with Wyer, and received the attack of Vanderspar, whom he drove for three. Wyer added a couple off the same bowler whom he cut to leg, when the new comer had to retire through placing the ball into the hands of Fort at leg (9-115). Ryan the last man occupied the vacancy, but was run out in the next over (10-115).

There were yet five minutes for luoch time when the Bombay scouts were fixed in their places. Fairlie and Hadon represented the visitors, while Anderson opened the attack for his side, Wilkins trundling at the Pavilion end. During this period two runs were registered and one maiden booked to Wilkins on the resumption of the game after tiffin. Hadon cut Anderson to leg for a couple; but was

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The immediate withdrawal of four thousand British troops from Egypt has been ordered. The force to be withdrawn will consist of four batteries of Artillery, one company of Royal Engineers, the Cameron Highlanders, and the Cheshire and Shropshire regiments of the line.

LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington is returning from Rome, and is expected in London on Monday.

THE ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

The assembling of Parliament will probably now be postponed until February.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

The leaning of Germany towards Russia in the Bulgarian question is giving increased umbrage to Austria.

The Bulgarian deputation whilst travelling towards Paris were met at Cologne by Prince Alexander of Battenburg.

COLLISION IN THE TAGUS.

LISBON, DEC. 25.

A collision has taken place in the river Tagus between her Majesty's ironclad Sultan and the steamer Ville de Victoria, in which the latter sank almost immediately. Thirty of those on board the Ville de Victoria were drowned.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 24.

The troopship Jumna arrived here from Bombay o-day.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE PROSPECTS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 25.

The Commander-in-Chief considers the progress of the pacification of the country to be satisfactory. He anticipates that there will be no fighting at Bhamo or Wuntho, but his Excellency thinks what fighting there will be will take place at the Ruby Mines.

Mr. Burgess, the Commissioner, with an escort composed of 1,000 Infantry and 250 Cavalry, and accompanied by four guns, goes to Wuntho early in January. The former head Hpoongyi of the Wuntho district has gone to explain the place.

General Sir Frederick Roberts hopes that the surrenders of all classes of the insurgents show that they are generally disposed to quiet down.

The entrenched camp at Bhamo has been abandoned, as it was unhealthy. Another site has been found, but the city will be protected by outlying forces.

The column for the Shan states commanded by Colonel Steadman with 250 men of the Hampshire Regiment, two guns and the 3rd Regiment of Ghoorkas leave on the 26th December. The expected duration of the expedition is two months. General Roberts does not accompany the troops. His movements are still uncertain, but he will not leave Upper Burma before the middle of January. He believes that a great number of the troops may leave in March as arranged.

The Chief Commissioner goes to Rangoon immediately.

RANGOON, DEC. 26.

Yesterday the Buddhist Archbishop and some of the principal Hpoongyees interviewed General Sir Frederick Roberts. They expressed their readiness to assist in every way in pacifying the country, and they assured General Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, that his efforts in that direction were already meeting with marked success.

Reports from the Chindwin district are satisfactory. The most disturbed district in Upper Burma at the present time is Woondwin, between Myingyan and Paghan. Sharp fighting is expected with the Ruby Mines column.

Mr. Burgess, Commissioner of the Northern Division, starts on the 3rd January to compel Woontho Tsawbwa to come to terms. A strong force will accompany him, including two regiments of Infantry, 250 Cavalry, two guns; and other troops are moving up from Shoaybo.

Sir Frederick Roberts probably leaves Upper Burma in the middle of January.

THE SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 25.

The National Congress will meet for business on the 28th, 29th, and 30th instants. The programme has not yet been definitely fixed, but it will closely resemble that of last year. Some 300 delegates will attend, and an evening party will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday, to give the visitors an opportunity of becoming acquainted.

Mr. Allan Hume publishes a long letter in reply to the objections taken by Syed Ahmed and the Allygurh Institute to the Congress. He says that no honest or able man can possibly dislike the National Congress, or be opposed to the gradual introduction of the principle of representation into the government or disapprove of the modern political movement. At the same time he admits both the ability and integrity of Syed Ahmed, who is, however, under a misapprehension as to the real objects of the reform movement.

DEC. 27.

The first meeting of the National Congress was held to-day in the Town Hall. The hall was crowded, and there were 280 delegates present. Dr. Rajendralala Mittra was voted to the chair and welcomed the delegates to Calcutta. Babu Joy Kissen Mookerjee proposed that the Hon. Dadabhoi Naoroji be elected president of the Congress, and the motion was seconded by Sheik Reza Hossein Khan of Lucknow. On being elected president Mr. Naoroji delivered an augural address, after which it was announced that the Congress would meet again to-day.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, DEC. 27.

The Central India Association held a public meeting to-day at which they delegated Mr. Mohendranath Chatterjee and Seith Gungaram Choonlal to represent the Association at the National Congress. The delegates will start to-morrow.

THE HYDERABAD REMOUNT AGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DEC. 26.

Mr. A. Stevens has been appointed Superintendent of the Stud Farm and Remount Agent, a post made some years back for Mr. Ali Abdulla, who was compelled to leave Hyderabad for good about a year ago. Major Gough, the Military Secretary to the Irregular Troops, will be at once relieved of the duties of officiating Remount Agent.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE 7TH HUSSARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 26.

The 7th Hussars left Poona in two special troop trains this afternoon. The Duke of Connaught, attended by Major Hannay, rode to the station and witnessed the departure of both trains.

THE NIZAM'S ENGLISH ADVISER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 27.

Colonel Marshall, of the Punjab Commission, has been appointed Secretary and Adviser to the Nizam, on the recommendation of the Viceroy. The Nizam asked the Viceroy to suggest a European officer in whom he could place implicit confidence; in that capacity Colonel Marshall joins at Hyderabad shortly.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Rivers Thompson's term of office expires on the 23rd April, but the *Englishman* says that he will probably leave India at the end of March.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this morning.

PERIM, DEC. 26.

The Anchor Line Steamer Nubia, homeward bound from Bombay, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

Total Weeks sales of Cotton.....	59,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	95,000	"
" " " Surats.....	Nil.	
" Stock of Cotton	584,000	"
" " Surats.....	72,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London...	13,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 3 15-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 71⅛

4½ per cent. " 73¼

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 100⅛

2½ per cent. Sterling Loan 100⅛

4½ per cent. Funded Loan 105

Bar Silver 39

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 26.

10 p.m.	73·7

MONDAY, DEC. 27.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	75·9
2 p.m.	76·6
4 p.m.	77·8

THE president of the National Congress has received the following telegram from Mr. Desai Kalianrae Hakoomutrae, president, of the Broach Association :—"Accept our sincerest sympathy in the cause the Congress has at heart. Broach wishes success to your patriotic labours."

THE Goa Railway Company have undertaken to erect a temporary building as Portuguese Custom House at Marmagoa, which port will soon be open for public traffic.

SENHOR DUARTE DA COSTA, who was appointed Chief Secretary to the Goa Government, has declined the post, expecting to be elected a member of the Deputy House of Lisbon, and Senhor Jose Joaquim de Almeida, the present Secretary General at Mozambique, will succeed him. The latter is expected to join his new appointment about the end of January.

THE Royal Humane Society has awarded a medal to Captain H. N. M'Rae, 45th Sikhs, for his gallantry in saving, with the assistance of Captain Holmes of the same regiment, the life of Trumpeter S. Meehan, Royal Artillery, who fell down a well at Rawul Pindi on the 5th of October last.

COLONEL H. C. E. WARD, Minister of Bhopal, will visit Calcutta immediately after Christmas by the Viceroy's request.

THE Allahabad paper, commenting on the statement that the Madras Government has received the resignation as Member of Council of Mr. H. E. Sullivan, declares "the Sullivan Scandal" has ended "as it was inevitable it must do, and altogether fitting that it should do."

THE Earl of Fife, accompanied by Mr. Ogle, whilst in Lahore were the guests of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. They were to leave on Saturday for Peshawar.

THE cost of the water-supply scheme for Chudderghaut and the other suburbs of Hyderabad, including filter beds, will be about Government Rs. 80,000, a comparatively small sum when the great advantages to be derived from a pure supply of water are considered.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with his Highness's Goverment, according to the *Deccan Times*, to allow the strength of the native regiments of the Subsidiary Force to remain for the present at three instead of four regiments, in consequence of the demand for troops for the pacification of Upper Burma.

A SENSATIONAL event, says the *Englishman*, has recently occurred in connection with the collection of the income tax in Calcutta. A gentleman, who had paid his tax as long ago as April, was lately proceeded against, and his carriage and horses were actually attached before the mistake was discovered. An action is likely to be the result, the damages being laid at Rs. 10,000.

ADVICES from home leave little or no practical doubt to the *Pioneer* of the accuracy of the general belief that Sir Alfred Lyall's eventual successor in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces will be Sir Auckland Colvin, although no official intimation of the appointment has yet been made. The same paper thinks it is somewhat less certain, though highly probable, that, in the event of no Finance Minister being selected at home, Mr. C. A. Elliott will succeed Sir Auckland Colvin.

MURLI DHAR, pleader of Umballa City, who was sentenced to imprisonment and fine by the Extra Assistant Commissioner for complicity in the *Eed* riots, has succeeded, on appeal, in getting the imprisonment remitted, but the fine stands. It is suggested that the riotous Hindus of Umballa will regard the remission as a triumph over the authorities; and that when a man in the prominent local position of Murli is only fined Rs. 100, the offence of rioting is not likely to be much discouraged.

THE Secretary of the Public Service Commission, Lahore, has telegraphed to the Chief Secretaries of the several local Governments :—"Will you very kindly explain to associations and persons, official or non-official, consulted in your Presidency, that replies to printed questions should be confined to specific points regarding which the association or person consulted holds distinct opinions or wishes to bring forward particular facts; the questions are necessarily very general, and it was not intended that those consulted should reply to all as a matter of course."

MONSIEUR LOB LEVYT, the late agent of the Branch Bank of Indo-China at Pondicherry, arrived at Pondicherry from France by the Messageries Maritimes steamer Tibre, on the 15th instant, in order to answer the charge made against him by the Bank authorities, which had finally resolved itself into a criminal action being instituted against him. The preliminary proceedings required by the French Superior Court, previous to committal, had, it appears, been taken, the charges brought by the Bank authorities having been examined and reported on in Paris by the *Procurateur de la Republique*; and on Friday last Monsieur Levyt appeared before the *Juge d'Instruction*. He was arrested in Court by virtue of a warrant issued by that Judge, and committed to the Central Prison.

THE death of Mr. G. Laidman, C.S., who figured prominently last year as prosecutor in the defamation case, Queen *v.* Hearsey, has been telegraphed by one of our correspondents. The *Pioneer* states :—"The trial, which was remarkable in many ways, and for nothing more than the manner in which it was conducted by the then Chief Justice, Sir Comer Petheram, proved a serious strain on Mr. Laidman's health, and left him so weak that a slight cold caught early in the ensuing camping season at Fatepur developed into a serious attack of pneumonia, from which apparently he never recovered. He was sent to Europe in March last, and thence made a voyage to Australia and back; but nothing served to restore his health, and, after a long illness, he died at Bournemouth on 23rd November. The native Press and Captain Hearsey will perhaps now be satisfied."

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL RICHARD WOLSELEY, Meerut Division, who died on the forenoon of Wednesday last, from the effects of a fall from his horse on the preceding Saturday, was the second son of the late Major Garnet Wolseley, 25th King's Own Borderers; being a brother of Lord Wolseley and of Colonel G. B. Wolseley, C.B., A.D.C., Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division. Colonel Wolseley went at once to Meerut on hearing of the accident, and stayed with his brother till the end. The deceased officer entered the army in 1854, and served in the Crimea War with the 20th Regiment, being present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava and Inkerman, where he was wounded, and at the siege and fall of Sebastapol. He also served with the expedition against the Mahsud Waziris in 1881, as Principal Medical Officer. He was appointed to the Meerut Division as Deputy Surgeon-General in March last; but had served some time previously in India, and had many friends in this country.

THE percentage of accidents to vessels using the port of Calcutta last year was lower than in the two preceding years, but is still higher than that of the previous eight years. Twelve casualties happened to vessels in port while in charge of assistant harbour-masters, in four of which the harbour-masters are said to have been in fault, while the other accidents were due to circumstances over which they had no control. The number of vessels which visited the port, not including dhoonies, tugs, Chandballi steamers, and inland steamers and flats was 1,031, of which 587 were steamers and 444 sailing vessels. The net tonnage of the steamers was 891,681 tons, and of the sailing vessels 590,949 tons. The number of vessels which left the port during the year was 969, of which 582 were steamers and 387 sailing ships, the net tonnage of the steamers being 883,152 tons, and of the sailing vessels 503,545 tons. This gives an increase in the number and tonnage of both classes of vessels as compared with the previous year, though slightly below those of 1883-84. The average tonnage of the steamers was 2,323 tons, and of the sailing vessels 1,361 tons.

VERY curious deeds sometimes come under the cognisance of the Indian Registration Departments. In the Rangpore district a recent report tells us, a deed was stamped and registered, by which a man bound himself to serve his wife's uncle—her father was dead—and not to leave the uncle's house, or take the girl away. "I am unable to marry," says the deed, "from my own resources; and I hereby bind myself to live in your house with my wife, and to act according to your orders. I further bind myself that I have no right to make any complaint against you in any court of law regarding the detention of my wife in your house, and if I do so, it will be null and void." The uncle had required a *dôt* of Rs. 80 for his niece, Kinibi Bibi, which her admirer was unable to pay. He seems to be wiser in his generation than Jacob; for he marries first, and goes into service afterwards, and there will be no chance of substituting some older though tender-eyed Leah for the well-favoured Kinibi Bibi. In Furreedpore, the same report tells us, a bridegroom executes a deed, in which he stipulates never to scold his wife; who, if the promise is broken, may have a divorce. This somewhat exasting young lady is to go to her father's house as often as she likes; and in case her husband should object, she is empowered, in the deed, to bring a action against him for unlawful confinement. In Dacca, a deed has been registered empowering the wife to get a divorce, should her husband ever disagree with her.

THE French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has just renewed *en bloc* the conventions previously existing between the company and the French Government, which would have terminated, some in 1888, and others a little later on. A Bill formally approving the renewed conventions will be shortly discussed by the French Chambers. The renewed conventions still, it may be added, secure an annual saving of £120,000 to the French Treasury. This saving is due to the suppression of sundry lines, among others, that from Marseilles to Constantinople. The obligatory speeds imposed upon the company by the new conventions show an increase on an average of forty per cent. Thus the average annual speed stipulated for on the Mediterranean line, as well as upon the principal Indo-Chinese and Australian lines, is thirteen knots per hour; upon the Brazilian and La Plata line, fourteen knots per hour; and upon other lines eleven to twelve knots per hour.

MILITARY NEWS.

A GENERAL order issued from the Adjutant-General's office notifies that Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C. assumed command of the Bombay Army on the 14th December 1886, in pursuance of G. G. O. No. 579 of 14th instant.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE Correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed from Lahore on the 22nd inst :—

The Commission sat at half-past ten o'clock this morning. Nawab Abdul Mujid Khan, C.I.E., of Multan, was the first witness called. He said he belonged to the Nawab family of Multan who had held sway over territory in that place for eight generations. He came to Lahore 63 years ago, and knew the Sikh rule and the conditions of the country then. The witness would not like to see European influence and control diminished at the present time: it was most satisfactory. He considered that native appointment to Commissionerships and Deputy Commissionerships would be unsatisfactory, because there would be race feeling between Hindus and Mahomedans. There is no dissatisfaction at present with the Statutory Service, the lower natives especially preferring the system. The mode of selecting by nomination is particularly good, because it has been left to the local Government, and any system of competition would result in natives with parrot-like book-learning getting the posts. The English competition for the Convenanted Service should be maintained, and the limit of age might be raised to 24 years. If there were open competition, all offices would be filled by Bengalis, and if the examinations were held in the Province, Hindus would predominate.

Fakir Sayed Kamar-ud-din, a member of the Fakir family of Lahore, said he was related to Aziz-ud-din, the trusted friend of Runjeet Singh. Witness's father was employed in the negotiations between the English and Sikh Governments. His opinions were entirely the same as those of the previous witness.

Lala Narain Dass, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, when examined, said he objected to the general character of the Statute and rules, as they do not recognise the crucial test by which appointments should be made, and also because, according to the present rules, members enjoyed an inferior status as compared with Covenanted Civilians, which caused dissatisfaction. The highest education is the best test for various reasons. He would amend the rules as to the mode of appointment to the Statutory Service, and would raise the reserved appointments to one-third. Of the Covenanted Service the witness said the regulations were unsatisfactory, because of certain disadvantages such as, for instance, the age, which ought to be raised. Indian vernaculars and history should be added, and Arabic, Sanscrit and Persian should be substituted in the place of French, German and Italian. A re-adjustment should also be made of the marks in favour of Indian languages. He would hold identical examinations in India. The Uncovenanted Service should be confined to natives of India, and all posts other than the highest should be given to natives. The present system of appointing Extra Assistant Commissioners is more satisfactory than the former. Witness was not satisfied with the present class of Tahsildars. He would have one scale of salaries in the Service, with personal allowances for those who enter the contest in England until they got Rs. 700 a month.

Lalla Chunder Rai, the next witness, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He said the Statutory system as at present was not approved for the same reason given generally by the previous witness. He objected to arbitrary nomination and the difference of pay, position and promotion. He preferred open competition which would require an English training. No prejudice existed, he said, against the Europeans. The Covenanted system required alteration by raising the age and holding examinations both in India and England, and he would adopt changes in subjects as proposed by previous witnesses. He would not apportion appointments to classes or sects, for all the children of the soil had a natural desire to get employments in the administration of their own country. He considered India had progressed under British rule, and that the time had come for the people to understand their rights. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited by competition. He would appoint members of the Bar to Judicial posts after they had practised a certain time. He advocated competition everywhere. The present pay of the Statutory Civilians was not sufficient in the lowest grades.

Lala Amolak Ram, Munsif of Lahore, then expressed his views. He would abolish the Statutory system altogether, and, in lieu of it, he would grant facilities for entering the Covenanted Service through the competitive examination at present held in England, as suggested by the previous witnesses. Successful candidates at the examination held in the Indian centres should receive two years' English training. If the Statutes were retained, the proportion of admissions under it should be raised to one-half and a definition of "natives of India" amended. The Uncovenanted Service, inclusive of Munsifs and Tahsildars, should be organised into one graded service, and admission to it should be by competition. The Judicial service should have a separate organisation.

Sheik Mahomed Shah, of Amritsar, represented the opinions of the Anjuman Islamaya. He put in printed answers which the Society he represented had unanimously adopted. The answers added little to the evidence before the Commission.

Mr. Golak Nath Chatterjee, a Bengali born in the Punjab and a Christian, the son of the Rev. Mr. Chatterjee, said he was educated at the Christ College, Cambridge, and competed for the Civil Service, but failed. He is now an Assistant Professor in the Government College. He was a member of the Indian Association and of the Scientific Institute Society. He was present at the meetings of the Indian Association when the questions were discussed, but did not agree in all that body's views. He confined himself in his evidence before the Commission to the Covenanted Service—a subject in which he differed from the Indian Association. He said that Indian candidates should compete for the Service on the grounds which other witnesses had mentioned. He proposed to have two centres, one of which would be in India, and would raise the age to 23, and would put Sanscrit and Arabic on the same footing as English classics. Indian vernaculars should be added and also Indian history. He would have one examination and one general list, and no race distinction or apportionment of appointment. Many students did not go to England on account of want of money to defray their expenses. All Hindu classes, but chiefly the Sikhs, approved the Statutory system generally, but he would amend the rules in much the same way as the other witnesses had suggested. He was of opinion that dissatisfaction existed with regard to the recruitment for the Covenanted Service, and urged remedial measures which he put forward under four heads. The middle classes were, he thought, the best students at the colleges out here, but the standard of education in England was much higher than in India. He favoured open competition for all classes. He would recruit the Uncovenanted Service from natives of India.

Bhai Jawahir Singh, the representative of the Guru Singh Sabha, was next called, and said they favoured creating two centres of examination and making the examinations identical, adding Indian vernaculars and raising the age limit. The Uncovenanted Service, they considered, should be recruited from natives of India.

Munshi Dewan Nath, of Sialkot, editor of the *Rafi Islam*, was next examined. He would abolish the whole of the Statutory branch of the Service. The existing rules with regard to the Covenanted Service were also objected to. He enumerated the objections: they were on the ground of religion, which prohibited a journey to England; and the poverty of the classes who would be likely to go to that country. He would meet these difficulties by establishing a Civil Service College in India. In the Uncovenanted Service the present system would not get the best men. He would recruit for the minor Covenanted posts by the means of the College in India. He would put graduates of the B.A. degree into offices below Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars, who should have only revenue powers.

Lalla Nanak Rai was the next witness. He was the proprietor of the *Kohinur* Press and Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Punjab, but gave his own views. He said the Statutory system wanted men of more capacity and intelligence. The Covenanted Service was dissatisfactory, but could be remedied by raising the limit of age and adding vernacular subjects and readjusting the marks. He advocated one examination in India at one centre. He would recruit the Uncovenanted Service from the residents of India, but provincially.

The Commission purpose leaving for Allahabad on Monday next by special train. Any arrears of work will be finished by a sub-committee, which will be left here for the purpose.

The following are new issues framed by the Public Service Commission to which reference is made in another column :—

I.—STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.

1. Is the existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civilians service approved?

2. If it is not, what are the grounds of disapprobation?

3. Are the defects of the existing system (if any) susceptible of remedy—(a) by an amendment of the Rules; (b) By an amendment of the Statutory Provisions in that behalf;

Or should those Provisions be repealed?

4. If the Provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., Section 6, are not repealed nor substantially amended so as to take away the power conferred on the local administrations, should they be amended in respect of the description of the persons on whose behalf such powers may be exercised, or in respect of sanction required for appointments made thereunder?

5. If the Statutory Service is retained, should the selected candidates be required to proceed to England for training, or should they be encouraged to do so?

II.—COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

1. Is any dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service?

2. Should any, and, if any, what change be made in that system?

3. Do natives of India labour under any, and if any, what disadvantages in competing for employment in this branch of the Service?

4. By what changes may those disadvantages be minimised or removed, *if at all*?—

(*a*.) By the establishment of scholarships and allowance of passage money to native candidates?

(*b*.) By altering the limit of age?

(*c*.) By adding to the subjects of examination or by altering the maxima marks obtainable to certain subjects?

(*d*.) By holding simultaneously examination in England and in India?

5. If an examination is held in India—

(1) Should it be held identical with that held in England?

(2) Should it be held at one or more centres in India; should the candidates in England and in India compete with one another and be selected in order of merit, or should a certain number of appointments be apportioned for competition of the candidates at the respective examinations?

(3) If such an apportionment is made, on what principle is it to be regulated?

(4) Should there be an apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several administrations, respectively, or between the members of the principal religious sects?

6 If an examination is held in India, should the successful candidates be required, as a condition obligatory, to proceed to England to complete their training?

7. Are the young natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England the best as regards character and capacity who could be obtained under the system?

III.—UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

1. Should the Uncovenanted Service be recruited only from natives of India as described in Statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 6, or from the naturalborn subjects of her Majesty?

2. Should the recruitments be by competition or by nomination, or by both systems combined, and if by both combined, should one system be applied to all offices or classes of offices, or should the system be varied with the class of offices?

3. Whatever system be adopted, should the recruitment be made by the several administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such administrations, respectively, or with a preference for such residents?

4. If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, should the portion of offices assigned to that Service be allotted to the Uncovenanted Service.

IV.—PAY AND FURLOUGH RULES.

1. Should any distinction be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, according as the posts are held by members of that branch of the Service, or by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branch?

2. If such distinction should be made, on what principle should it be regulated?

3. Should any distinction be made in the Furlough Rules applicable to the Statutory and Uncovenanted branches of the Service according to the nationality of the officer, or any other, and on what ground?

4. Are the privileges in regard to pay, promotion, and retiring annuity, and the general conditions of office belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service, suitable to natives obtaining office under the Statutory Rules?

The *Pioneer* pronounces the last news of the Public Service Commission as hopeful. "The Commission has wisely remodelled its procedure, and has come to some conclusions as to the object of its existence and the main issues of the inquiry entrusted to it. A few broad questions have thus been discovered to underlie the multitude of perplexing and complicated details on the surface of the subject, and the witnesses in future are to be examined with the view to ascertain what information and facts such individuals, respectively, can contribute in answer to these questions. The catechism has been practically thrown into the waste-paper basket, and nothing more will be heard of it. Now that a more rational procedure has been adopted, we may hope to see some windbags in the shape of unverified and unverifiable opinions picked, and some complacent and ignorant witnesses turned inside out. So far the main result of the inquiry has been to bring into prominence the claims of the Uncovenanted Service, and to cast doubts upon the expediency of recruiting the native Civil Service from the ranks of young and untried men. The Uncovenanted Service both has a strong case, and also affords the best guarantee that the contemplated changes in the personal character of the administration would not be detrimental to the public interest. The Uncovenanted Service combined with the Bar might in each Province be reasonably calculated to supply eligible recruits for three-fourths of the higher Judicial offices. If this could be secured, the Judicial Department might be reconstituted on a new scale of salaries and the Covenanted staff correspondingly reduced. The suggestion has been put forward by more than one witness, and it seems to offer some solution of the difficult question of differentiating salaries with respect to race and not to offices. The principle of 'heredity,' as Mr. Tupp styles it, is, we imagine, so far doomed to extinction in the event of the Statutory Service being maintained that considerations of family and social position will give way to the personal merits of aspirants for office. After all, this would only be reverting to the original intention of the Statute to open the avenue to high office to natives of 'proved merit and ability.'"

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Indian Association to the Secretary, Public Service Commission :—"Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Indian Association (Calcutta) to submit the following remarks for the consideration of the President of the Commission :—'The Committee of the Indian Association have read with great pleasure the exhaustive list of questions which have been circulated under the authority of the President, and which cover the entire ground included within the scope of the inquiry. These questions have had the effect of placing before the country in a definite form the issues that will have to be determined by the Commission, and in regard to which information is solicited from the public. Without the help of these questions, it would have been difficult for the outside public who may desire to be examined as witnesses to have prepared themselves so as to offer evidence that would be really valuable. The Committee of the Indian Association note with pleasure that the Commission has issued a notification inviting the public of the Punjab to give evidence before the Commission. It is not likely that a general invitation of this nature will be responded to in a very large measure by gentlemen whose evidence it would be desirable to secure, and who must be specially invited. Under the circumstances, the Committee of the Indian Association would make the suggestion that the different public bodies in the land should be asked to nominate their witnesses. The advantages of such a proceeding are obvious. The witnesses would be invested with a representative character. They would speak not only in their own name, but also in that of the public bodies by whom they might be deputed; and their evidence would possess a weight beyond the reasons by which it may be supported."

A GRIEVOUS WRONG TO INDIA.

INDIA is at this moment overrun with tourists, many of whom, having seen the array of Indian arts and manufactures at the great Exhibition just closed, are anxious to procure similar specimens for themselves. They have been led to believe that our bazaars teem with rich and varied bric-a-brac, awaiting purchasers that pottery, glowing with colour, arms encrusted with gold and mother-o'-pearl, embroideries stiff with gold thread and blazing with oriental fancies in rainbow tints, ivory and wood carvings, are everywhere to be found. It is unnecessary to say that they are grievously disappointed. French travellers are perhaps the loudest in their wail over the barrenness of the land. "I see nothing, and am offered nothing but the most trumpery *pacotille*," said an angry French gentleman the other day; "and yet I was told, and I have read that India is full of beautiful things." The truth is (says the *Civil and Military Gazette*), that this country has suffered a grievous wrong from writers who have tried to atone for their ignorance of the actualities of Indian life, by quoting ancient poetry and writing descriptions, touched with a light that never was on sea and land, which are none the less humbug because they have some of "the consecration and the poet's dream." Sir George Birdwood is an arch-offender in this respect, and no one will imagine a disappointed tourist addressing him with a few pungent remarks on his "*Industrial Arts of India*," something in this style :—"You are welcome to be as enthusiastic as you like over a country of which you have only seen a very small corner, but why did you say it was occupied by a 'vast population of art-workmen,' and that 'in every Indian village all the traditional handicrafts are still to be found at work.' I have now seen a great many Indian houses, and I don't hesitate to characterise your assertion that 'every house in India is likewise a nursery of the beautiful' as pure nonsense; I have also seen a vast number of Indian people, and am convinced that when you say—'there is a universally diffused popular appreciation of technical skill and taste in workmanship' you say that which is a long way from the truth. And when you talk of the grey and dingy village life of the country as glowing in colour like 'Titian's canvas and moving like the stately procession of an Panathenaic frieze,' you convey an absolutely false impression. You have, in short, depicted an ideal India, which is as much like the life, as a pantomime transformation scene representing Olympus is like 'Shoreditch on a Saturday night.' This expression of feeling would not perhaps greatly console the tourist, or gratify the learned writer on Indian art; but it is the best consolation we have to offer to a large number of ladies and gentlemen now engaged in a fruitless search for 'pretty things.'

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness, and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil. I have, moreover, much pleasure in stating that those patients to whom I have expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil" Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by chemists and druggists and Sole Consignees, Ayme, Herbert and Co., 113, Fenchurch-street, London.

A CHRISTMAS CONTRAST.

"R. K." contributes to the *Pioneer* two sets of verses, the one entitled "The dyspeptic in India" the other "The dyspeptic in London." These are the views of the two dyspeptics :—

DIM dawn behind the tamarisks—the sky is saffron-yellow—
As the women in the village grind the corn;
And the *minas* seek the river-side, each calling to his fellow:
That the day—the staring Eastern day is born.
Oh the white dust on the highway! Oh the stenches in the byway!
Oh the clammy fog that hovers over earth!
And at Home they're making merry 'neath the white and scarlet berry—
What part have India's exiles in their mirth?

Full day behind the tamarisks—the sky is blue and staring,
As the cattle go afield beneath the yoke.
And they bear One o'er the field-path who is past all hope or caring
To the ghaut below the curling wreaths of smoke.
Call on Rama, going slowly as ye bear a brother lowly!
Call on Rama—he may hear perhaps your voice!
With our hymn books and our psalters we appeal to other altars
And to-day we bid Good Christian men rejoice!

High noon behind the tamarisks—the sun is hot above us
As at Home the Christmas Day is breaking wan.
They will drink our healths at dinner—those who tell us how they love us—
And forget us till another year be gone.
Oh the toil that knows no breaking! Oh the *hopeless* ceaseless, aching!
Oh the black dividing Sea and alien Plain!
Youth was cheap—wherefore we sold it.
Gold was good—we hoped to hold it,
And to-day we know the fullness of our gain.

Grey dusk behind the tamarisks—the parrots fly together
As the Sun is sinking slowly over Home;
And his last ray seems to mock us shackled in a lifelong tether
That drags us back howe'er so far we roam.
Hard her service, poor payment—she in ancient, tattered raiment—
India, she the grim Step-Mother of our kind.
If a year of life be lent her, if her temple's shrine we enter,
The door is shut, we may not look behind.

Dark night behind the tamarisks—the owls begin their chorus
As the conches from the temple scream and bray.
With the weary years behind us and the hopeless years before us,
Let us honour, oh my brothers, Christmas Day.
Call a truce then to our labours—let us feast with friends and neighbours
And be merry—as the custom of our caste.
For, if faint and forced the laughter and if sadness follows after,
We are richer by one mocking Christmas passed.

* * * * * *

Dark down above the chimney-pots—the sky is dirty sepia,
As the milkman and his cart go rattling by,
And the night cabs seek their stables, stumbling where the roads are slippier,
And another foggy 'Xmas Day is nigh.
Oh! the thick mud on the highway! Oh! the snow-slush in the byway!
Oh! the icy mist that settles on the earth!
And in India they are merry with flower, fruit, and berry—
In *this* weather what a mockery is mirth!

Bleak day above the chimney-pots—you can hear the cabmen swearing,
And the omnibuses jostle when they meet;
And they bear One to the graveyard, who is past all thought or caring
For the squalor and the clamour of the street.
Hired mourners walking sadly, as though they missed him badly,
With their hatbands, and their stomachs full of beer;
While with hymn book, Bibles, psalters, we kneel before our altars—
For to-day we sing "Glad Tidings of good cheer."

Chill noon above the chimney-pots—the sun shines on our brothers
Out in India, with a genial west'ring ray.
They will drink our healths at dinner—they will swear they love none others—
And forget us till another 'Xmas Day.
Oh! the gloom that knows no breaking! Oh! the *ennui* and the aching
Of the labours and the pleasures of the town;
Home seemed sweet, and London wealthy, and the English climate healthy,
But we cannot live our wearinesses down.

Thick dusk above the chimney-pots—the muffin man is crying;
While the moon is shining bright on other lands;
Its radiance here is clouded, and the dismal streets are shrouded
In a fog so thick you cannot see your hands.
Hard her service, dross her payment—she in modern, tawdry raiment—
London, curse of English body, soul and mind.
If a year of "life" be spent here, if her crowded streets we enter,
We are hers, and may not even look behind.

Black night above the chimney-pots—the drunkards shout their chorus,
And a woman from the gin-shop screams at times.
With the dismal years behinds us, and as dismal years before us,
Let us carol out our Merry 'Xmas Chimes.
Call a truce to all our labours, let us feast with friends and neighbours,
And befool us to the limit of our bent;
For if faint and forced the laughter, and if sadness follow after,
We're but victims to dyspeptic discontent.

THE CRIMINAL CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

THE following is the Hon. Mr. Scoble's statement to the Supreme Legislative Council on moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code 1882 :—

"This is a Bill which owes its origin to representations made by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta that the present constitution of the special jurors list occasions considerable inconvenience to the gentlemen who are liable to be called upon to serve as special jurors at the criminal sessions here. As the law now stands, under section 312, the names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be inserted in the special jury list. It has been found, in consequence of the fluctuating character of a portion of the population of Calcutta who are entitled to be entered in the special jury list, that the operation of this section presses very heavily upon many classes; and it is proposed that, instead of only two hundred persons being eligible to be entered in the special jury list, not more than four hundred shall be eligible for entry in that list. The Judges state that this will enable the special jurors to be empanelled from time to time without causing any inconvenience to any class, and that the addition of a possible two hundred more to this list of those already liable to serve as special jurors will not in any way interfere with the efficiency of the common jury list. The main clause of this Bill provides therefore for the substitution of 'four hundred' for 'two hundred' in section 312 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"It having been considered desirable to introduce a Bill for the purpose of thus enlarging the special jury list in Calcutta, a reference was made to the High Courts in Madras and Bombay, and they intimated that, although they considered the working of the present law for those Presidency-towns was satisfactory, they saw no inconvenience what

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1886.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per Cent. Loan of 1879-80	...	Rs. 97
4½ Per Cent. Loan of 1870	...	... 103
4½ Per Cent. of 1879-80 (1889)	...	... 101
4½ Per Cent. of 1873 (1888) (New issue)	...	... 100
5½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1898) (Compy.)	...	...

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 18...

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0 Nominal.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Up Value Rs.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ltd.	250 2 pm.	125
Agra and Mastaud Bank	100 6 pm.	120
Allahabad Bank, Ltd.	100 74 pm.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	140 75 pm.	145
Bank of Bengal	500 5 pm.	860
Bank of Upper India	100 6 pm.	140
Commercial Bank, Madras	78 ...	5prem.
Delhi and London Bank	250 14 pm.	170
Himalaya Bank, Ltd.	100 5 pm.	125
Mercantile Bank, Ltd.	100 11 pm.	110
National Bank of India	£124 2½ pm.	110
Oudh Commercial Bank	100 5 pm.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100 4 pm.	101
Simla Banking Corporation	200 9 pm.	291
Union Bank (Limd.)	200 4 pm.	80

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Issued)

Addipore Tea (Darjg.)	...	100	4 pm.	70
Amluguie (Assam)	...	100	...	Lqdn.
Anlacherra	...	100	7 pm.	70
Arcadipore (Cachar)	...	100	6 pm.	85
Assam Co. (pref.)	...	£20	20 pm.	540
Bamboo Tea Co., Ltd.	...	100	nil.	100
Belasun (Darjeeling)	...	100	6 pm.	75x
Bengal (Cachar)	...	100	nil.	30
Do. (Contributory)	...	20	nil.	20
Bishnauth (Assam)	...	100	4 pm.	107
Do. (contributory)	...	100	4 pm.	50
Borelli (Assam)	...	£100	6 pm.	161
Burkhola (Cachar)	...	100	6 pm.	45
Central (Cachar)	...	200	3 pm. int.	114x
Do. Teral (Darjg.)	...	100	nil.	36
Chandypore (Cachar)	...	100	5 pm.	55
Chuna (Cachar)	...	£10	...	50
Chota Nagpore	...	100	5 pm.	40
Chuntia Tea Co.	...	100	4 pm.	...
Colonial (Assam)	...	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Cochoola (Cachar)	...	100	3 pm.	29
Cuttacherra (Cachar)	...	100	nil.	100
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona	...	100	7 pm.	127
Debrai (Assam)	...	100	3 pm.	28
Deotie (Assam)	...	100	5 pm.	50
Dejoo (Assam)	...	100	5 pm.	110
Dejoo's Purchase (Assam)	...	100	5 pm.	80
Dhunsiri	...	100	5 pm.	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	...	£10	16 p. pm.	186
Do. do. A	...	£10	8 pm.	156
Do. do. B	...	£10	16 p. pm.	168
Darrang (Assam)	...	100	5 pm.	34
Eastern Cachar	...	100	nil.	31
East India Assam & Cachar	...	100	8 p. pm.	32
Edgeora (Cachar)	...	£10	.....	100
Gielle (Darjeeling)	...	100	nil.	65
Good Hope Tea Co.	...	100	5 p. pm.	150
Goomtee Tea	...	100	5 p. pm.	98
Gowhatty (Assam)	...	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Grut (Assam)	...	100	nil.	14
Gymkoor (Darjeeling)	...	100	nil.	par.
Holta (Kangra)	...	10	5 p. pm.	72
Hoolmaree (Assam)	...	100	5 ad.-int.	90x
Hoolungoorie (Assam)	...	100	nil.	47
Honetown	...	100	5 p. pm.	100
Do. (contributory)	...	100	5 p. pm.	par.
Hotwee (Chota Nagpore)	...	100	...	100x
Huswai (Assam)	...	£10	.....	100
Indian Tea	...	500	5 ad.-int.	485
Inugmara (Cachar)	...	100	13 p. pm.	100
Jetinga Vat (Cachar)	...	100	5 p. pm.	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	...	£10	20 p. pm.	68
Jingiam Darjeeling	...	100	nil.	92
Jokai (Assam)	...	£10	20 p. pm.	130
Kalachurra (Cachar)	...	100	nil.	25
Kampto Gerallie (Assam)	...	100	...	par.
Khoong (Assam) A	...	100	10 p. pm.	105
Do. do. B	...	100	5 p. pm.	105
Kernafuli (Chittg.)	...	100	nil.	40
Kessanie	...	100	.....	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	...	100	nil.	18
Kurseong & Darjeeling	...	250	8 p. pm.	90
Do. Contributory	...	200	8 p. pm.	80
Lakajan (Cachar)	...	100	14 p. pm.	195
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	...	100	4 p. pm.	32
Leesh River (W. Duars)	...	£10	4 p. pm.	£12
Longview (Dar.)	...	100	6 p. pm.	60
Loobah	...	100	12½ p. pm.	120
Lower Assam	...	226	nil.	23
Do. Darjeeling	...	200	nil.	105
Lucknipore, Assam	...	£10	4 p. pm.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	...	100	nil.	19
Meese Tea Co.	...	100	15 p. pm.	101
Mim Tea Co.	...	100	5 ad.-int.	95
Mohungung Tea Co.	...	100	5 p. pm.	100
Monacherra (Cachar)	...	100	nil.	15
Do. contributory	...	80	nil.	8
Moran, Assam	...	80	.....	80d
Mozhola, Assam	...	100	10 p. pm.	90
Do. contributory	...	90	10 p. pm.	80
Munjlu (Darjg. Tea)	...	100	nil.	50
Mussaydye, Assam Tea	...	£10	nil.	...
New Cachar (Assam)	...	£10	.....	Lqdn.
New Nurmal	...	100	20 p. pm.	120
North Western Cachar	...	100	...	85
Nuddea (Cachar)	...	86	nil.	30
Panksharee (Darjg.)	...	100	5 p. pm.	65
Pashok (Darjeeling)	...	100	10 p. pm.	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	...	100	9 p. pm.	91
Putteeah (Sylhet)	...	100	nil.	60
Rajabaree (Assam)	...	100	13 p. pm.	30
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	...	100	7 p. pm.	80
Rungamatee (Cachar)	...	100	4 p. pm.	58
Rungiee Rungiot	...	100	5 ad.-int.	110x
Sagmoodah (Assam)	...	100	nil.	Nml.
Sarsaie Tea Co.	...	100	14 p. pm.	110
Second Mutual (Cachar)	...	56	5 ad.-int.	10d
Second Failoodi	...	100	3½ p. pm.	100
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	...	100	5½ p. pm.	58
Singhmill & Murmah	...	100	5 ad.-int.	80x
Singell (Darjeeling)	...	100	5½ p. pm.	61
Single Tea Co.	...	100	.....	100
Stapleton Tea Co., Ld.	...	100	11 p. pm.	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	...	100	14 p. pm.	85x
Surinagla (Darjeeling)	...	100	3 ad.-int.	87x
Sumgaon River (Chittg.)	...	100	nil.	80
Teendharra (Darjg.)	...	100	3½ p. pm.	62
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	...	100	5 ad.-int.	102
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	...	100	5 ad-int.	95
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	...	200	9 p. pm.	140
Upper Assam	...	10	nil.	15
Washabarie W. Duars	...	100	.....	...

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Fleshing Co.	...	100	.....	...
Agricultural Phosphate	...	100	nil.	30
Allipore Coal Co.	...	100	nil.	120
Assam Oil Co.	...	9	.....	Nml.
Ashlie Jute Co., Ld.	...	90	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	...	£10	6 p. pm.	145
Barnagore Jute Factory	...	£10	nil.	63
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	...	100	6½ p. pm.	1,510
B. Baraguada Copper (preference shares)	...	£10	.....	12
Do. Deferred Ld Shares	...	£1	.....	8½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	...	100	nil.	80
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	...	100	2½ p. pm.	88
Do. Telephone Co.	...	100	58 p. pm.	50
Bonded Warehouse	...	440	Rs 5 p.m.	300
Bowreah Cotton Mills	...	100	5 p. pm.	58
Bnige-Budge J. Mills	...	80	nil.	52
Burrakur Coal Co.	...	100	5 p. pm.	150
Calcutta Hydraulic	...	100	nil.	98
Do. Saw Mills Co.	...	100	5 p. pm.	110
Do. Tramways Co.	...	£10	7 nil.	95
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	...	100	5 ad.-int.	115
Canal Press Co.	...	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	...	100	4½ p. pm.	102
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	...	700	5 p. pm.	115
Do. Woollen Mills	...	50	10 p. pm.	57
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	...	100	nil.	60
Crown Brewery Mussri	...	100	7 p. pm.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	...	100	8½ p. pm.	107
Do. & Ks. Hotel Co.	...	100	.....	...
Dinghaw Ry. Co., Ld.	...	100	2½ p. pm.	92
Do. Issuing Co., Ld.	...	10	.....	1
Dumbar Cotton Mills	...	100	nil.	33
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	120
Empress Jute Cotton Co., Ld.	...	500	3 p. pm.	385
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	...	250	nil.	123
Fort Gloster Jute Co. Ltd.	...	100	nil.	19
Globe Tannery Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	...	200	5 p. pm.	197
Gouripore Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	68
Great Eastern Hotel	...	100	3½ p. pm.	90
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	...	75	nil.	28-30d
Howrah Docking Co.	...	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	63
Indo G. S. N. Co., Ld.	...	100	3 p. pm.	93
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	...	100	nil.	81
Jumeahutty Jute Mills	...	50	nil.	90
Kampty V. S. Co., Ld.	...	100	7½ p. pm.	130
Lahore Tramway Co.	...	100	.....	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	...	100	nil.	61 N
Lyall & Co., Ltd., Managed	...	100	10 p. pm.	90
Morrison & Co. & Assam Tea	...	100	10 p. pm.	95
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	...	200	7 p. pm.	280
Nagpore Cotton	...	100	10 p. pm.	110
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	...	100	13 p. pm.	108
Nasmyth's Jute Press	...	100	nil.	70
New Peerpointee Coal Co.	...	100	5 p. pm.	100
Norman & Co., Ltd.	...	100	5 p. pm.	90
Orissa Coalfields	...	75	nil.	50d
Painters Stores and Agency Co.	...	...	...	...
Do.	...	£10	3 p. pm.	£11
Rombay Stone Co.	...	100	9 p. pm.	80
Ramkissore Press	...	100	nil.	56
Ranegunge Coal Assn.	...	100	nil.	52
Riverside Cheese Co.	...	90	nil.	64
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	...	500	2½ p. pm.	228x
Scindia Paper Mills	...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	...	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg. Co.	...	100	nil.	41
Seapal Bank Press	...	100	nil.	55
Tarkessur Railway Co.	...	100	4 p. pm.	105
Titagur Paper Mills	...	100	4 p. pm.	102
Union Jute Co., Ld.	...	75	nil.	110
Watson's Patent Press	...	100	nil.	70

ad.-int. Adjustment dividend ... 1886.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent.	of 1865	(1885)	...	Paid off
6 Per Cent.	of 1866	(1886)	...	Paid off
6 Per Cent.	of 1867	(1887)	...	100 4
6 Per Cent.	of 1870	(1889)	...	102 8
6 Per Cent.	of 1872	(1891)	...	108 0
5 Per Cent.	of 1878	(1903)	...	99 8
5 Per Cent.	of 1884-5	(1905)	...	99 8
5 Per Cent.	of 1885-6	(1915)	...	99 12
5 Per Cent.	of 1886-7	(1916)	...	100 0
4½ Per Cent.	of 1882	(1902)	...	95 0

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1888)	... Rs.	101 12
5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1893)	... „	102 0
5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1896)	... „	102 4
5½ Per Cent.	of 1881	(1900)	... „	102 8

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	1 5 7-8
Ditto ditto, at 3 months' sight	...	1 5 13-16
Ditto ditto, on demand	...	1 5 11-16
Bank Telegraphic Transfer	...	1 5 5-8
Credit Bills (1st class) at 6 months' sight	...	1 6 3-32
Document Bills (1st class) for acceptance, 6 months' sight	...	1 6 3-32
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	...	1 6 1-8

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(13th November 1886.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 5 per cent.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Nomi.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

East Indian Annuity Class A.	...	£1
Ditto ditto Class B.	...	£1 } Nominal
Ditto Deferred Annuity	...	£100 }
5 Per Cent. Gudh and Rohilkund	...	£10 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, P. and Delhi	...	£20 290

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum } 18 months 12 „ } notice of withdrawal
5 „ subject to 9 „
4½ „ 6 „

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, M.I.A., Managing Director.

Johnstone Circle.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more ill be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold; but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research in to the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, we also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, his preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, arise from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, imparts strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of "DR. DE ROOS" preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; H. B. MADON & Co., Bombay: B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LEWIS, Allahabad; R. G. MATHOOR, Mercantile Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and young sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser." DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS' Medicine.

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS OR COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Described by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO

CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!

GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE. PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE

OF

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispense able for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE

OF

PEPSIC-PEPTONE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of

COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Journals have published the discovery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is he best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGUAD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIEN'S

PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative

BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DYSPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
ASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and any Chemist in Bombay.

HISTORY

OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row

POMMERY AND GRENO,

EXTRA SEC.

WE keep in stock supplies of this First-class Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts.....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints.....Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms facethe South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Baudstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks „ 23-4 „
In ½ Flasks „ 25-4 „

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons